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VOL. XXII NO. 81 BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA BLESSES DELHI DECISION

Let Those Who Believe In It Enter Assembly

BUT MY VIEW IS SAME AS IN 1920

Gandhiji's Letter To Ansari

Says Delhi Lead Is Right For Those Who Cannot Offer Civil Disobedience

Gandhiji's reply to the decisions of the recent conference of the Congressmen at Delhi is conveyed in the following letter written by Gandhiji to Dr. Ansari:

Dear Dr. Ansari, Patna, April 5.

It is good of you, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. B. C. Roy to come all the way to Patna to discuss the resolutions arrived at recently at the informal meeting of some Congressmen at Delhi and to ascertain my opinion on them.

WELCOMES SWARAJ PARTY.

I have no hesitation in welcoming the revival of Swaraj Party and the decisions that the meeting has arrived at to take part in the forthcoming election to the Assembly which, you tell me, is about to be dissolved.

BUT NO CHANGE IN VIEWS

My views on the utility of the Legislatures in the present state are well-known. They remain on the whole, what they were in 1920.

But I feel that it is not only right but also the duty of every Congressman who for some reason or other does not want to or cannot take part in civil resistance movement and who has faith in entry into legislatures to seek entry and form combination in order to prosecute the programme which he or they believe to be in the interest of the country.

I AM AT YOUR DISPOSAL

Consistently with my view mentioned above, I shall be at disposal of the Party at all times and render such assistance as it is in my power to give.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. Gandhi.

PATNA LEAD UPSETS "DELHI CIRCLES"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESP ONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

News regarding Gandhiji's approval of the formation of the Swarajya Party and giving it promise of his help reached here, when members of the Assembly were about to retire after dinner.

The news spread like wild fire first at the Western Court and then in Windsor Place and in Ferozshah quarters.

Some members held hurried consultations, and they all agreed that Mahatma Gandhi acted with great imagination in allowing a section of Congressmen to divert their energies to legislatures, leaving him and his faithful followers to pursue their own campaign for the uplift of Harijans, relief of Bihar earthquake sufferers and the constructive programme of the Congress.

OFFICIALS UPSET.

Official quarters are perturbed over the news, as it will mean a totally different assembly from the one they have to-day. Already officials are determined to get through all possible legislation in the present Assembly and the decision of the Swaraj Party has already made them resolve further that in this session and the next session, they should go through record legislative output, so that the Swarajist Party might do nothing of consequence in the legislative field to deal with.

Swarajists who are now in Delhi maintain that their policy will give the Congress fresh strength and recall how the activities of the late Pt. Motilal and Mr. Patel were responsible more than anything in creating public opinion from the platform of the Assembly exposing Government and its tactics.

Pandit Malaviya who was awaiting Mahatma Gandhi's verdict on the subject will now issue a statement supporting the capture of seats in the Assembly as successful as possible.

TALKS ON COMMUNAL PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 5.

Consultations of far-reaching significance took place between the official deputationists of the Delhi conference and Gandhiji.

The Deputationists seem to be keen on Mr. Jinnah's communal formula and it is felt that there was encouraging change of tone and temper at the last meeting of the Muslim League Council in Delhi. At that meeting, excepting for a few diehard communalists the general sense was one for joining other communities and political parties in opposition to the White Paper.

The matter has been discussed at length with Gandhiji, who whether he is actively able to assist in the discussion or not, is scarcely likely to stand in the way of an agreed solution of the communal problem.

Talks With Mahatma

ALL ASPECTS OF PARTY REVIVAL DISCUSSED

PATNA, April 5.

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Ansari, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai:—

We arrived at Patna on the morning of the 4th instant and were able to confer with Mahatma Gandhi as regards the conclusions arrived at by the Delhi Conference. Notwithstanding the immense strain he had gone through, considering the importance of the matter, he discussed with us for over three hours the various aspects of the revival of the Swarajya Party.

The matter was again discussed to-day with Mahatmaji in the morning and in the afternoon and the result of the discussions is now embodied in the letter addressed by Mahatmaji to Dr. Ansari.—A.P.

FROM JUHU TO PATNA

History has repeated itself. Mahatma's letter to Dr. Ansari recalls to mind his statement issued on 22nd May 1924 sesuel to parleys with the late Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru at Juhu.

The following is Gandhiji's Statement:—

After having discussed with the Swarajist friends the vexed question of entry into the Legislative Assembly and the Councils by Congressmen, I am sorry to have to say that I have not been able to see eye to eye with the Swarajists. I assure the public that there has been no lack of willingness or effort on my part to accept the Swarajist position. My task would be much simpler if I would identify myself with it. It can be no pleasure to me to oppose, even in thought, the most valued and respected leaders, some of whom have made great sacrifices in the cause of the country and who yield to no one in their love for the freedom of the Motherland. But in spite of my effort and willingness, I have failed to be convinced by their arguments.

NO MERE DETAIL.

Nor is the difference between them and myself one of mere detail. There is an honest and fundamental difference. I retain the opinion that Council-entry is inconsistent with Non-co-operation, as I conceive it. Nor is this difference a mere matter of interpretation of the word "Non-co-operation," but relates to the "mental attitude" resulting in different treatment of vital points. It is with reference to such mental attitude that the success or the failure of the Triple Boycott is to be judged, and not merely by a reference to the actual results attained. It is from that point of view that I say that to be out of the Legislative bodies is far more advantageous to the country than to be in them. I have, however, failed to convince my Swarajists friends; but I recognise that so long as they think otherwise, their place is undoubtedly in the Councils. It is the best for us all.

It was hardly to be expected that the Swarajists could be convinced by the arguments I advanced in the course of the conversations. There are many of them amongst the ablest, most experienced and honest patriots. They have not entered the Legislative bodies without full deliberation and they must not be expected to retire from the position until experience has convinced them of the futility of their methods.

A SETTLED FACT.

The question, therefore, before the country is not an examination and distribution of the merits of the Swarajists view and mine. The question is: What is to be done now regarding the Council-entry as a settled fact? Are the non-co-operators to keep up their hostility against the Swarajists method, or are they to remain neutral and even help wherever it is possible or consistent with their principles? The Delhi and Cocanada Resolutions have permitted those Congressmen who have no conscientious scruples to enter the Councils and the Assembly, if they wanted to. In my opinion, the Swarajists are therefore justified in entering the Legislative bodies and expecting perfect neutrality on the part of the "No-changers." They are also justified in resorting to obstruction, because such was their policy and the Congress laid down no conditions as to their entry.

If the work of the Swarajists

(Continued On Page 7)

Delhi Decision Does Not Go Far

Constituent Assembly Is Proper Way To Get National Demand Accepted

The Bombay Section of the Congress Socialist Group met on Thursday night and considered the decisions of the Delhi Conference of some Congress leaders.

NO REAL BENEFIT.

Believing as it does in the necessity of the establishment of a Socialist State, the Group naturally cannot expect any real benefit or relief from exploitation to come from the use of legislatures under the present regime.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

On the other hand, the Group is not wedded to any hard and fast policy of boycott of legislative bodies.

A WEAPON IN FIGHT.

The Group would consider the contesting of elections purely on its merits as a weapon in the struggle against Imperialism as and when the occasion arises.

The Delhi Conference has decided to contest the elections to the Assembly on the two issues of the repeal of repressive laws and the rejection of the White Paper and its replacement by the National Demand on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference.

THAT NATIONAL DEMAND.

The Ordinance regime inaugurated in 1932 constituted a rejection of that National Demand by the Government. To go back to it now would be to undo the sacrifices and the struggles of the last two years. As regards the White Paper, an election campaign among a very small class of voters with property qualifications is hardly the best method of conducting a Nation-wide campaign for the rejection of the White Paper.

The Group feels that not even these very limited objectives can be achieved although the Swaraj Party were to obtain a majority in the Assembly under the present Constitution.

NO MASS PROGRAMME.

Beyond contesting elections the proposed Swaraj Party seems to have no programme of work in the country. Parliamentary action is only worthwhile as the reflex of a mass agitation and mass action outside the Council Chamber. In the absence of a programme for the [illegible] which must be a Socialist programme, the Group does not feel that the Delhi decision, as it stands, is of value to the Congress or to the country.

PROPER WAY.

The Proper way to get the National Demand accepted and confidence in the Indian National Congress re-affirmed would be the convening of a Constituent Assembly on the lines suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to prepare a Swaraj Constitution and then, by the organisation of Workers and Peasants, to forge sanctions for getting that Constitution accepted.

STOP PRESS

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Pandit Malaviya in a statement to the press refers to his conversations with Mr. Jinnah and "another influential Moslem Leader" and declares that these conversations have convinced him that agreement between Muslims and Hindus to modify the Communal Award or the White Paper proposals is impossible at present.

Pandit Malaviya says:—"I had a long conversation with Mr. Jinnah with a view to united action on the part of Hindus and Moslems to secure satisfactory constitutional reforms.

In conformity with the resolution of the Council of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah urged that Hindus should accept the communal award, until a substitute was agreed upon by the various communities, and that on that basis, both parties should join in attacking the White Paper. I told him that the Award was so flagrantly unjust to Hindus that the Hindu public opinion would not tolerate the idea of accepting it as it stood even by implication. I asked if retaining the seats allowed to them, Moslems would agree to substitute joint for separate electorate. Mr. Jinnah did not think they would.

MUSLIMS ADAMANT.

On the following day, I saw another influential Moslem leader. He too was of the opinion that Moslems would not now look at a proposal to substitute joint for separate electorates.

It is thus clear that an agreement to make any change in the Communal Award is not possible at present. We must, therefore, agree to work separately. Moslems will agitate against the White Paper, as they have been agitating for some time past. I hope Nationalist Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsees and Christians will agitate more vigorously than heretofore both against the Communal Award and the White Paper.—A.P.

Patna Makes History

"Juhu made history in 1924 and now Patna lead is bound to add another glorious chapter to it" said a prominent Non-Congress leader when interviewed by the "Chronicle representative" on Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Ansari Deputation. The immediate effect of this act of statesmanship on the part of the Mahatma will bring in seasoned soldiers to the war on White Paper. The prospects of the All-Party Conference proposed to be held in Bombay are brighter than they were before.

MUNSHI IS OVERJOYED

Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

"I am filled with inexpressible joy that Mahatmaji has approved of the step which we took at Delhi."

FROM BED CHAMBER

A "Chronicle" representative communicated Mahatma Gandhi's decision to Srimati Sarojini Naidu late on Thursday night. She was overwhelmed by the news. She would not be drawn into a discussion on the subject, but in her own characteristic way said: "The news has surprised me". You can't really expect me to sit for an interview at past the midnight hour."

Award and the White Paper confident that truth will triumph. I cherish the hope that with a full realisation of the extremely objectionable character of many of the White Paper proposals and of further changes that have been foreshadowed, Moslems and non-Moslems will before long join in insisting on reasonable modifications of the Communal Award and radical changes in the White Paper.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—A qualified Lino Operator in the grade of Rs. 70—110 for the "Indian Nation" Press, Patna. Apply stating speed, etc., with testimonials to the Managing Editor by the 10th April next. Preference will be given to the applicant possessing knowledge of Linotype Machines. (8195).

Applications are invited from qualified and competent persons for Sanskrit to direct and teach students reading University Course on the lines of tutorial system as in Oxford or Cambridge Colleges. Those who possess high Honours Degree of a recognised University in the subject, may apply immediately to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8198).

Applications are invited from qualified and competent persons, each separate for English, History and Biology, to direct and teach students reading University Course on the lines of tutorial system as in Oxford or Cambridge Colleges. Salary according to qualifications. Only those who possess high Honours Degree of an Indian University as well as of a recognised Foreign University, may apply immediately to, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8199).

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Lady-Doctors, L.C.P.S. and M.B.B.S., Lady Compounders for Gujarat and Rajputana. State salary along with certificates. Also Sub-Overseer. Apply Box No. 2214, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2201).

Panchgani Muslim High School, new term begins 9th April. Apply immediately to the Principal Mr. Hussain, M.A. (Edin.), and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, Fort, Bombay. (8200).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted big capitalist for a sure very profitable business. Only genuine inquiries be made from P. N. Dar, Mandsour (Malwa). (2206)

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Immediately—(1) One Cotton Baling Press; (2) One compound Engine and Boiler for working 30 S.R. Gins and one Press; (3) One complete ginning and pressing factory; (4) One Vertical Steam Engine 5 H.P.; (5) One Steam Condenser, 24 inches stroke (new or S.H.); (6) One double kappas runner. Give full particulars and lowest offers to Nathuram Chamanlall Mill Owners, Muktsar, Dist. Ferozepore (Punjab). (2193)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees. Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala. 4. (2212).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale.—2-Type H4 90/100 B.H.P. semi-diesel Crude oil engines fitted with usual accessories of Petters Ipswitch Ltd. (England) R.P.M. 375. 1—60 K.W. (75 K.V.A. 8 P.F.) alternator. 3300 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycles, 375 R.P.M. complete with exciters and other necessary accessories, of Metropolitan Vickers Elect. Coy., Ltd. of Manchester. For further particulars write to: M. N. Sen, Electrical Engineer, Morvi State Elect. Works, Morvi (Kathiawar), or see Agent to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, Mahendra Mansions, Fort Bombay. (8197).

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

The Trustees of the estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat have declared a second dividend of one and a half anna in the Rupee to be paid to the Creditors of the above firm, who have accepted or acceded to the Composition Deed. The creditors, who have not yet accepted or acceded to the said Composition Deed or have not proved their claims or received the first dividend are required to do so immediately otherwise the second dividend will be paid to those creditors, who have accepted or acceded to the Composition Deed and proved their claims without regard to the claims of the persons who have not accepted or acceded to the said Composition Deed or proved their claims or received the first dividend.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1934.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs, Mamraj Rambhagat.
41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
8203

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD.

Notice for loss of shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that shares No. 10434/10453 of the above Company standing in the name of Jenabai Jafferbhoy Ruttonsey have been lost or mislaid.

Anybody having any claim thereto should notify the same at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claim shall be considered and new share certificates will be issued in place of lost ones.

C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5th April, 1934.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY No. 369 of 1932.

Re: AHMED ABDUL KARIM GAYA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Room No. 30, 2nd Floor, 6-Sankli Street, Byculla, formerly doing business as Engineer and Contractor at Bombay and Aurangabad, under the name of The Economical Construction Company, upto 1930 and since then Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th June, 1934, at 11-o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1934.

K.A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
8201.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Islampura Street near Golpitha bearing Lot No. 3 on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1080 of 1932 Bai Sukinaboo widow and another v/s. Bai Jenaboo and others and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 2nd October 1933 passed in the above suit.

LOT NO. 3.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land admeasuring about 165 Sq. Yds. together with a building thereon situate on the East side of Islampura Street bearing Collector's New No. 7671, New Survey No. 5347 and Municipal C Ward No. 6676-78 and Street No. 36 (1) Islampura Street and Sindhi Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land admeasuring about 238-4/9 Sq. Yds. together with a building thereon situate at Islampura Street bearing Collector's New No. 7672, New Survey No. 5348 and Municipal C Ward No. 6676 and Street Nos. 32-34.

NOTE:—The above two parcels seem now to form one piece of land which according to the Collector's Bill contains about 442 Sq. Yds. bearing Rent Roll No. 2823, Cadastral Survey No. 2916 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7671 and Laughton's Survey Nos. 5347 and 5348 and according to the Municipal Bill bears C Ward Nos. 6676-78 Street Nos. 46, 48 and 59-A Islampura and Sindhi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for the Receiver, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort; or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Contributory Mortgage, dated 14th December, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 19th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned properties either in one lot or in separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

Government leasehold land with 1460 square yards, New Survey No. 3/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6190, Street No. 1 Old, and 85 New, and bounded on East by S. No. 349. West by Lots 2 and 4, South by Hathi Baug Road, and North by Love Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

Government leasehold land with building 1,000 square yards, New Survey No. 4/3686. Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part), 'E' Ward No. 6199. Street No. 10 Old, 97 New, and bounded on East by Lot No. 1, North by Love Lane, West by Lot No. 3 and South by Lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 3.

Government leasehold land with building 1,208 square yards, New Survey No. 5/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6191, (1-2-2A-3-4), Street No. 10, 2a, 2b; 2c; 75; 87; 89; 91 and 87a and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2, North by Love Lane, West by Cadastral Survey No. 378 and on the South by Lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 4.

Government leasehold land with building 992 square yards, New Survey No. 6/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6192, 6193, 6198; Street Nos 3; 4 and 9 Old, 85a and 85b New, and bounded on East by Lot No. 1; North by Lots Nos, 2 and 3, West by Cadastral Survey No. 374, South by Hathi Baug Road.

LOT NO. 5.

Government leasehold building 608 square yards, New Survey No. 7/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 363, 'E' Ward No. 6206 (1), (2), (3), and Street Nos. 1-2-3, 170, 17B Old, 49; 2; 4 New; and bounded on East by Hathi Baug Road (c), North by Hathi Baug Road, West by Cadastral Survey No. 373 and South by Cadastral No. 364.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co..

AUCTION SALE on (SUNDAY), 8th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, next to VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT of Dining Drawing and bed Room furniture, 54" inches Godrej safe, 38" and 28" inches Chubb Safes, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, Musical Box, Wardrobes, Harmonium, A.C. Fans, Glassware, etc. Property of Mr. Smith and others.

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Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
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•Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

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Haruna Maru.	10500.	30 April.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 5.

President Manroe, Waldron, New York.
Penhill, Thomas, Abadan.
Toho Maru, Tonga, Kobe.
Barpeta, Dewhirst, Busrah.
British Soldier, Halverson, Abadan.
Pandit, Tottle, Rangoon.
Corfu, Coats, London.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 5.

Tuscania, Rowe, Liverpool.
Corfu, Coats, Kobe.
Varela, Wooltan, Busrah.

Bombay, April 6.

Pasha, Jones, Calcutta.

LOADING

Steamer Subadar for Rangoon.
Steamer Toho Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Fusiyama for Trieste.
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Corfu:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Corfu, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and 83 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general and same bottom carego and through passengers.

S.S. President Manroe.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer President Manroe arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Penhill. — The Messrs. Strauss & Coy's steamer Penhill arrived in harbour on Thursday from Abadan with ballast.

S.S. Toho Maru.—The O S K steamer Toho Maru arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Barpeta.—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah with a general cargo and 31 passengers.

S.S. British Soldier:—The A P O Co's steamer British Soldier, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Pandit.—The T M Co's steamer Pandit arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Tascania.—The Graham T Co's steamer Tuscania sailed on Thursday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pasha—The T M Co's steamer Pasha will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 5.

S.S. Rajputana for London 94 casen bristles, 15 bales wollen carpets, and 3 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings, Ltd; 3 bales woollen carpets Clarke and Smith Ltd; 5 bales animal snins H A Mohmad and Sons; 6020 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 1600 bags groundnut cakes M Hoosen and Sons; 700 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Guildford for Liverpool:—501 bales hemp D Laxmidas and Co; 2001 bags groundnut cakes K Devchand and Co; 60 bags turmeric S M Rajgor and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Dunkirk:—62 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Glasgow:—267 bags bone meal A Dawn and Co.

S.S. City of Calcutta for Antwerp:—160 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 398 balen cotton raw Bombay Co, Ltd.

For Liverpool:—960 bags myrabollum H Odhavji and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co, Ltd.

S.S. Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—16 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co; 55 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 39 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw A Damodar; 110 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Antwerp:—275 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 50 bales hemp D Anandji.

For Gydnia:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For Aarhus:—100 bales hemp D Anandji.

S.S. President Monroe for New York:—3 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Genoa:—28 bales cotton rags and 16 bales silk waste Oriental Cotton Waste Co.

S.S Victoria for Genoa:—1211 bags rapeseed K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 112 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 440 bales cotton raw K Devchand and

For Istambul:—40 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Izmir:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—125 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—4900 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Venice:—2100 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co. 112 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Fume:—3840 bags groundnuts and 1334 bags gingelly seed K Devchand and Co.

For Ancona:—700 bags castorseed K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Penhill for Hull:—12040 bags linseed Strauss and Co.

S.S. Yehime Maru for Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—8 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Corfu for Hongkong:—94 bags apricots D Mawji and Co.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co, Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 100 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—1500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—79 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Toyema Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co, Ltd; 545 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 50 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 5.

S.S. Bandra, agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—26 cases drugs; 18 bales animal skins.

From Busrah:—380 bags barley.

From Bushire:—30 carboys rose water; 117 bags almonds; 67 bags roots.

From B'Abbas:—22 bags zira; 41 bags raisin; 38 bags rose buds.

From Muscat:—330 bags dates; 1 bundle gold.

From Kowiet:—11 bundles specie; 1 tin pearls; 1 bundle gold.

From Bahrein:—3 tins gold.

S.S. Takliwa, agents M M and Co, from Durban:—100 boxes grapes.

From Mozambique:—144 bags cowries; 39 bags napupa seed; 1850 bags cashewnuts.

From Zanzibar:—111 bags s. wood; 703 bales cloves; 2 cases gold bars.

From Mombassa:—37 cases liquors; 314 bags sandal wood; 74 bales, mahagang wood; 6022 bales cotton.

From Daresalam:—79 bales cotton.

S.S. Varsova, agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—135 bags beans; 120 bags skins; 206 bags mash; 245 bags hartuman; 102 bags brans; 1320 bags dates; 6 bundles silver coins.

From Karachi:—3 bundles specie; 303 bales cotton; 132 bags fish manure; 100 bags kalmond eeds; 176 bags wheat; 62 bags rice.

S.S. Pasha, agents T Morrison and Co, from Calcutta:—421 chests tea; 802 nos. drums; 4969 tons Bengal coal; 25 bales twills.

From Madras:—40 drums lub oil; 224 drums asphalt emulsion.

From Calicut:—251 bundles coir fibre; 52 bundles coir rope; 273 H/c tea.

S.S. Ranee, agents T Morrison and Co., from Samarang:—248 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—502 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—30 bags sulphur.

From Colombo:—76 bales mattress fibre; 64 bundles gunnies.

S.S. Litiopa, agents B Shell Oil Co, from Mire:—6517 tons liquid fuel diesel oil in bulk.

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM
11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA
25 BREEDS

PRICE LIST FREE
25

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DAILY THREE SHOWS
AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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IT IS AN EASTERN ARTS PRODUCTION

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Cotton Brokers' Meeting Fiasco

Chairman Rules Resolutions Condemning Inaction Of E. I. C. A. Out Of Order And Dissolves Assembly

The urgent general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, held at Sheikh Memon Street, on Thursday, ended in an uproar.

The Chairman, Mr. Begraj Gupta, ruled out-of-order all the three resolutions, moved at the meeting, which occasioned dissatisfaction. As he dissolved the meeting and left the Hall there were shouts of "Shame, shame."

The meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing a controversy, which is now raging between the Cotton Brokers on the one hand and the East India Cotton Association on the other, regarding the restriction of trading hours. The Cotton-Brokers want trading to be restricted between the hours of 11-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. instead of business for all the 24 hours, as at present.

The East India Cotton Association, who have power to regulate the business, it appears, have put off the matter of restricting the hours and although it is now eight months since the Cotton Brokers urged the reform, the parent-body has, so far, done nothing.

Several speakers denounced in strong language the attitude of the East India Cotton Association in not acceding to the demand of the Cotton Brokers.

The meeting was largely attended and Mr. Begraj Gupta presided. After the notice convening the meeting was read, the Chairman placed before the meeting the correspondence that had passed between the Cotton Brokers' Association and East India Cotton Association regarding restriction of trading hours.

The correspondence showed that the Cotton Brokers at a general body meeting urged upon the East India Cotton Association to restrict the trading-hours and these wishes were conveyed to that body. The East India Cotton Association, however, replied that the matter was a complicated one and appointed a Sub-Committee, which met only twice in eight months.

E. I. C. A. Condemned.

Mr. Durgadutt Savalka moved a resolution condemning the policy of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., towards the wishes of the cotton brokers and authorising the Managing Committee to arrange to send a deputation to the Governor of Bombay, in order to submit the whole matter to him. It is authorised the Chairman to send a copy of the resolution to the East India Cotton Association and also to the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay.

The Chairman ruled the resolution out-of-order, stating that no previous notice of the resolution had been given and that the object of the meeting was only to consider the correspondence that had passed between the two bodies.

The decision of the Chairman proved to be very unpopular and there were cries of "Shame, shame," and a regular pandemonium prevailed at the meeting.

All Out-of-Order.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Ratilal Thakkar condemning the action of the East India Cotton Association in refusing to receive a deputation of the Cotton Brokers and to hear their grievances, was also ruled out of order by the President.

A third resolution moved by Mr. Nanjibhai Lowji, which called upon the panel of Directors of the Cotton Brokers represented on the Board of the East India Cotton Association to resign in view of the fact that their wishes had been flouted was similarly ruled out-of-order.

The Chairman dissolved the meeting, after which several speakers addressed those present, expressing displeasure at the action of the Chairman.

The meeting then signed a requisition to call a special meeting to consider the resolution of Mr. Durgadutt Savalka moved out-of-order by the Chairman.

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TO SEE
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TO-MORROW— SATURDAY
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CATHERINE THE GREAT
High quality of acting—superb settings—and the gorgeous costumes and uniform make
CATHERINE THE GREAT
really the greatest outstanding picture of the year
ELIZABETH BERGNER
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
and an all-star cast in the picture released through
UNITED ARTISTS HUNDREDS OF MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
in gorgeous velvet dresses in the Ballroom scene is a spectacular sight never to be forgotten in
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LABOUR LEADER ON TRIAL

Alleged To Have Disobeyed Prohibitory Order

Nathoo Tukaram Parulkar who was arrested by the Bombay Police for disobeying an order served on him by the District Magistrate of West Khandesh District, prohibiting the accused from taking part in any political meetings, was placed before Sir Hormusdar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

SERVED WITH ORDER.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was served with the prohibitory order on April 3, 1932, which was later extended to April 1933.

In January last the accused applied for permission to attend the All-India Textile Conference. He was granted permission but was ordered to return to Dhulia by January 5.

ADDRESSED LABOUR MEETINGS.

The accused while in Bombay is alleged to have addressed two labour meetings. He was arrested on instructions received from the District Magistrate, West Kandesh.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and wanted an adjournment of the case to enable him to call defence witnesses.

The Magistrate accordingly adjourned the case to Friday.

DECK PASSENGERS TO IRAQ

Must Be In Possession Of Certificates Of Vaccination

The Director of Information, Bombay says:—A message from the British Consult at Basrah states that the Iraqi Government require all deck passengers from India and Persian Gulf to be in possession of certificates of vaccination against small-pox.

MORE MATCH FACTORIES CLOSED

5,000 Men Thrown On Streets

MANAGEMENTS HOPE TO HAVE EXCISE DUTY REDUCED

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 5

Inquiries reveal that about half a dozen match factories at Ambernath, Thana, Ghatkopar and Kurla have been temporarily closed from April 1 in view of the imposition of excise duty on matches by the Government of India from that date.

It appears that the managements of these factories have taken this action in their common interest to bring pressure on the Government to reduce the excise duty of Rs. 2-4 per gross by about a half in order that they might be able to successfully compete with the foreign market's produce imported in India.

It is stated that the factories have a large stock, sufficient to meet the demand for several months.

This step, however, has resulted in the throwing out of work of about 5,000 operatives. The action virtually amounts to declaring a lock-out against the labour, which would be hard hit if no settlement is arrived at between the managements of these factories and the Government of India in the near future.

In case the duty remains at the present figure, the high prices of matches would result in the dwindling of the demand, which would mean less production and proportionately less employment of labour.

JUDGE REDUCES SENTENCES

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 5.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, in the criminal appeals preferred by Attarsingh Mansing and Sukhdeo Janki with Dhondi Jamun, all of Ghatkopar, against the order of their conviction on a charge of having conjointly caused grievous hurt to Yakub Mahomed, of Bombay, at Ghatkopar on September 29 last, and sentence of four months' hard labour with a fine of Rs. 40 or in default 15 days' additional imprisonment on each of the appellants, passed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on March 2 last.

The Sessions Judge held that the trial magistrate had rightly convicted the three applicants. He, however, reduced the substantive sentence of four months to two months' hard labour, allowing the fine and imprisonment in default to stand.

WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP FROM TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 5.

An inquest was held yesterday by the Thana Railway police on the body of Jankibai Shambu Snedge, a 20-year-old Hindu woman, who was stated to have jumped out of a running train (Down Poona Passenger) between Ghatkopar and Vikhroli as a result of which she died instantaneously.

She along with her mother was going from Bombay to her native place at Gondal. The train had to be detained for about an hour. The body was sent for post mortem examination.

AROUND THE CITY COURTS

A stable suspected to be the haunt of gamblers at Bapty Road, Nagpada, was raided by the Bombay C.I.D. on Wednesday night.

The police arrested five persons including Ardeshir Jamshedji, a Parsi, believed to be the keeper of the gambling den and also recovered some cash and betting slips.

The raid was conducted by Sub-Inspector Khokje of the C. I. D. The suspects were put up before a Magistrate on Thursday and remanded to custody to enable the police to complete their investigations.

* * * *

Manohar Gunaji, a Gujarati child was killed in a motor accident which occurred on Wednesday. The driver of Car No. X-4922, was reversing and was not aware that the child was behind his vehicle. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held on Thursday.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Arif Hasvi visited Gandhi Ashram Khaddar Bhandar, Delhi, on 31st ultimo. They were pleased to see the improved Khaddar in the Gandhi Ashram Khaddar Bhandar, Delhi. They said that any money spent in purchasing home, hand made articles was to benefit the home industries.

European On Breach Of Trust Charge

Managing Director Of Goodrich Tyre Company Under Fire Of Cross-Examination

Further hearing in the case in which Mr. John Allen Wilson, Secretary and Director of Messrs. Goodrich Rubber Company of India, Ltd., stand charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an aggregate sum of Rs. 28,744, came up before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a Summons Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Thursday morning.

Messrs. Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, instructed by Mr. C. M. Eastley appeared for the Crown while the accused conducted his own defence. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bailey, Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of the firm.

Mr. E.R. McKee, Managing Director of Goodrich Rubber Company, was examined by Mr. Kenneth Kemp.

Mr. Kemp drew the attention of Mr. McKee to a letter, written to Mr. Caywood in England on the 19th June, 1933, in which he had made some references to Mr. Wilson, particularly that Mr. Wilson used to open the mails at all times. Mr. McKee admitted the authorship of the latter.

Mr. Wilson questioned the relevancy of this letter with regard to the case before the Court.

Mr. Kemp said it was exhibited only as a matter of information.

His Worship said that he had no objection to counsel putting in the portions that had been marked by the Committing Magistrate.

The witness continuing said that the accused who held the power of attorney for buying and selling negotiable instruments, had drawn three cheques of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,832 and Rs. 3,455, on the Imperial Bank of India (Sandhurst Branch). Mr. Wilson was taken on a pay of Rs. 900, which was to be increased to Rs. 1,200 in March, 1933.

Opened Letter.

In cross-examination Mr. McKee admitted having received a letter addressed to the Acting Secretary of the Turf Club, which was given to him by one Mrs. Ford. When he called on her, on her arrival in Bombay. He, however, did not open it till he found that the accused was not returning to Bombay.

To a further question, the witness said that money was remitted to the Head Office only through the Imperial Bank of India.

Witness was not aware of the fact that the accused was originally taken by the firm as an officiating manager. Nor did anyone give him the opinion that his complaint against the accused would involve civil litigation. He said that he was serving in the Goodrich Company since January 1931, as an official representative and, as a special representative regarding this branch, to make reports about its position.

"Malicious" Design.

Mr. Wilson put a series of questions to witness to show that the designation of an accountant was given to him by the witness with the malicious as well as far-seeing intention of laying any defect in the system of accountancy at his door.

Witness denied having done so.

Mr. Wilson: When Mr. Mahoni came to India did you not know that I was to be promoted?

Mr. McKee: I came to know at the hotel that you were to act as a comptroller.

Accused: Nothing more?—Not to my knowledge.

Accused: Not to your knowledge or not to your memory? (Laughter)—Not to my knowledge.

BATTLE OF WITS.

Lively were the questions led by Mr. Wilson, guarded were the answers offered by Mr. Mckee when the Court sat after lunch. It was a battle of wits as well as wor on both sides. The court was all agog to hear this verbal dual between the two contending parties.

Before commencing with his cross-examination, Mr. Wilson addressed His Lordship and said that with his permission he would clear away some of the doubts and prejudices which he feared might have crept or might possibly creep, in the minds of the jury as well as Their Lordship. He maintained that those charges had been brought forward against him admirably by the complainant with the malicious design of ruining him, to the corresponding advantage of the complainant. He had, therefore, to bring these facts to light in order to surmount the difficulties placed by the prosecution, whose evidence, he alleged was well-organized. He pointed out that he had been made the innocent victim of a charge which could only be described by the phrase "frame-up." So the accused prayed the Court to grant him the indulgence of cross-examining the witness at length, by which, he held, he would be able to prove that the witness had filed the complaint against him with the malicious and deliberate intent of making the coast clear for his own promotion.

His Lordship said that he had no objection to the line of cross-examination if it were relevant to the case.

WHY THEY WERE DISMISSED.

Mr. Wilson then cross-examined Mr. Mckee on the dismissal of several Europeans from the staff of Goodrich Rubber Company. It was admitted by the witness that twenty-five to thirty persons of "European extraction" were discharged during the last fifteen months of the tenure of his office. Witness said that almost all of them had been dismissed under instructions from the head office. Business was at a low-ebb, trade depression had crept in, and the head office in England decided to close some of the branches in Northern India and in lieu of them to engage distributing agents. So, most of the Europeans who were formerly on the staff had to be discharged. The witness denied also having any hand in the actual dismissal of Messrs. Smolley, Evans, Goueter and James who were dismissed during the period when Mr. Wilson was the Managing Director of the firm, but admitted that he might have expressed his opinion in, and in the case of one actually authorised, the dismissal of the persons above mentioned.

The case was adjourned till Friday (to-day) morning.

EUROPEAN GETS 9 MONTHS' JAIL

Pleads Guilty To Misappropriation Of Firm's Money

An aggregate term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to George Alfred Currie,—European—until recently the Head Clerk of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., on being convicted on three charges of criminal breach of trust, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.8

The case against the accused was that he had received three sums of Rs. 600, Rs. 889 and Rs. 887 as deposits for passages booked through the Company.

MONEY MISAPPROPRIATED.

The accused had misappropriated the amounts and had not credited the items in the account books of the Company.

PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

JAIN SWETAMBER YUVAK CONFERENCE

The All-India Jain Swetamber Yuvak Conference will be held in the first week of May in Bombay. Bhai Kakalbhai L. Vakil has been elected as president of the Reception Committee. Syts Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi and Parmanand Kunverji have been elected as Vice-Presidents.

Yuvaks are requested to be present in Bombay in the first week of May 1934. Facilities for accommodation will be arranged for those who write beforehand to Hon. Secretaries, All-India Jain Yuwak Parisad, 26/30, Dhanji Street, Bombay No 3.

Appointments of Hon. Secretaries are as under: Syts Manilal M Shah, Amichand Khemchand, Mansukhlal Hiralal Lalan and Ratilal C Kothari.

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The Alembic Boro Thymolin Tooth Paste whitens the teeth and does not injure the enamel; nor does it hurt a delicate mouth.
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COD LIVER OIL
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PROMISING OUTLOOK OF GOKAK MILLS LTD.

Shares Look Attractive For Purchase

SAFE LOCK-UP INVESTMENT

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, April 5.

That the Indian Mill Industry is rapidly making headway is illustrated by the report of the Gokak Mills Ltd. for the last year-end just issued. The Balance-sreet of the Mill which is under the management of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. makes most excellent reading. The Company has been able to make a net profit of some of Rs. 432,000 an increase of Rs. 50,000 over last year's working.

DIVIDEND RS. 7.

A dividend of Rs. 7 per share as against Rs. 3-8-0 of last year has been declared and Rs. 150,000 have been placed to Depreciation Acct. After providing Rs. 5000 as bonus to staff, the sum of Rs. 43,00 as against Rs. 44.000 of last year has been carried forward to next year's account.

PRESENT RESERVES

As against a subscribed capital of Rs. 39,04.700, the Company has built up reserves to the extent of Rs. 39,59,620, made of Rs. 9,09,620 in the Reserve Account and Rs. 30,50,000 in the Depreciation Account.

Against this, the block account of the Mill stands at Rs. 54,35,000. So the Depreciation provided for in the Balance-sheet works out at over 55 per cent. The Company's Investment which is in fixed interest-bearing securities totals Rs. 10,90,000 and cash balances stand at Rs. 3,57,000.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

Without taking into consideration the Depreciation as provided for in the Account the value of a share of the Mill works out a little over Rs. 200. Taking the Depreciation as provided for in the Account it works out at Rs. 127-8. And taking the Depreciation at one-third of the Total Block Account the value of Share works out at Rs. 160 per share. Taking all these into consideration and the fact that the Industry as a whole has now a bright future the shares of this Company at the present price of Rs. 127-8 cum-dividend look exceedingly attractive for a prospective purchase. The net yield on the present rate comes to over 5-3/4 per cent and looking to the low interest rates now obtaining, it would appear there is a good scope for these shares to appreciate substantially. An investor may well consider this scrip for "safe lock-up."

THEFT OF DIAMOND WORTH Rs. 25,000

Arrest Of Suspects And Their Statements

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Burrabazar police raided several houses in North Calcutta this morning, and arrested three persons in connection with the theft of a big diamond worth about Rs. 25,000 said to be the property of a well-known jeweller. Banadur Singhee of Burrabazar.

It is reported that in December last the complainant and one of his relations attended a marriage procession and while passing along the Cotton Street the diamond in question was found missing from the turban of his relation.

In the course of investigation the C I D. police got some clue, and arrested the accused persons who are reported to have stated that they picked up the diamond from the road and sold it to a jeweller who is still absconding.

Further enquiry is proceeding. —United Press.

Allahabad.—Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru are leaving for Calcutta to-day (Thursday).—A.P.

PLAYING WITH GALLOWS

KARACHI, April 5.

How the playful antics of a prisoner in Sukkur gaol cost him very dearly is related by a Sukkur message. The gallows erected in the gaol and the absence of the hangman provoked the prisoner's playful contempt and he made a jump on the plank when it gave way throwing him heels overhead.

He sustained serious injuries and has been removed to the hospital for treatment.—United Press.

WINDFALL FOR KANYA SHALA

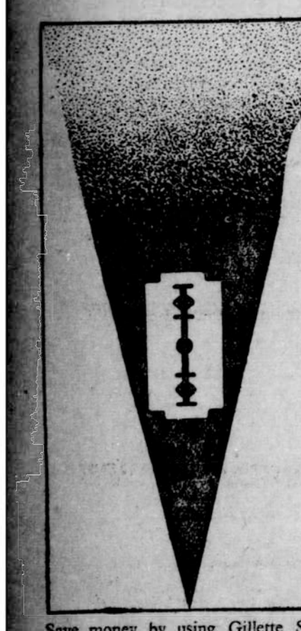
BARODA, April 5.

The Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya has got a windfall from East Africa where a contingent of staff and girls are touring.

About 1,00,000 shillings have been donated so far.—United Press.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee totalled yesterday Rs. 23,28,232-4-7.

SAVE!



Save money by using Gillette Slotted Blades. Count the number of perfect shaves you get from one blade, then work out the cost per shave. You will find that by using these blades you obtain not only the best shaves but the cheapest shaves. It is the extra hardness of the steel employed in the manufacture of Gillette Slotted blades which means longer lasting cutting edges than ever before.

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G.I.S.

ZAMINDAR CONTRACTORS ON STRIKE

LUDHIANA, April 3.

The Zamindar contractors for removing the rubbish and night-soil from the town, who are under the control of the Municipality struck work this morning as a protest against the enhanced rate of terminal tax levied by the Municipal Committee on the import of certain fruits and vegetables. The situation threatened to be serious, particularly as none of the officials of the Committee including the President, the vice-president, the executive Officers nor even the Secretary were present at the station.

The Health Officer, however, immediately called an informal meeting of the members of the Municipal Committee in his office to consider the situation. Dr. Ganga Bishan, Civil Surgeon, took the chair. The Nake-cartmen, who used to remove night-soil from the town were called and their grievances heard.

At the suggestion of Seth Sant Das the Zamindar strikers agreed to remove the filth for another 20 days as hithertofore and the numbers present agreed to represent their grievances with the recommendations of the Terminal tax and Finance Sub-Committees to the Municipal Committee for final decision. On this the strikers resumed work in the evening —United Press.

BRAHMACHARI ON HUNGER STRIKE

Protest Against "Pollution" Of Ganges Water

(From A Correspondent.)

JHUSI, April 5.

Bhudatta Brahmachari has given notice of going on a hunger strike as a protest against the pollution of Ganges by a Ganda Nallah from the Jhusi Sugar Mill from to-day. The mill proprietor Babu Beniprasad Agarwal with Naya Babaji approached Bhuduttaji to convene a meeting to-day morning to settle this affair amicably.

A public meeting of the citizen of Allahabad was held which was attenred among others by Paramhansa Naga Baba, Pandit Dwarka Prasadji and others to request the S. D. O. of Allahabad to get this Gana Nala removed before November. The meeting also requested Brahmachari Prabhu dattji to give up his fast.

In the course of his tour in the earthquake affected area from March 27 to April 4, Mahatma Gandhi has collected Rs. 6,833-9-1.

MENACE TO WHITE SUPREMACY

What German Statesman Saw In Far East

COLOMBO, April 4.

An interesting visitor in Colombo recently was Herr Planck, formerly Under-Secretary of State and Head of the Reich Chancellery in the Papen and Schleicher Governments in 1932 and 1933. This German politician is on his way back to Germany from the Far East where he had gone to study the political and economic situation.

MENACE TO WHITES.

"My first impression of the position in East Asia", declared Herr Planck in an interview to the Press, "is that difficulties there are coming greater for the white nations and, unless the white nations of the world find a way to stand together in the Far East, I fear they will be unable, in course of time, to maintain their position in those parts in the face of the daily increasing difficulties, principally from an economic point of view. The economic strain is becoming very dangerous."—United Press.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR CUTCH PEOPLE

BHUJ, April 5.

Great disappointment is caused all over the Cutch State at His Highness the Maharao Saheb's decision once again to sail for England before the Bhuj session of the Cutch State Subjects Conference is held on April 28, 29 and 30. The pressing needs of the inhabitants of Cutch to be emphasised at the Conference for an early fulfilment shall thus have to hang fire till the Maharao Saheb's return at his convenience. Piquancy to the situation is lent by the Dewan Saheb's determination to follow His Highness a month later.—United Press.

The German Consul in Colombo, Herr von Pochhammer, was promoted and transferred to the German Legation at Bucharest in Roumania.

BOMBAY'S OFFG. COLLECTOR

Mr. Dillon To Act In Place Of Mr. Perry Going On Deputation

Mr V V Phadke, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr B G Kadkol, deceased, with effect from the 11th September 1933.

Mr K M Kumthekar, Officiating District Judge, Kanara, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, vice Mr A R Karnik, retired from the 22nd October 1933, and to be seconded in that class and to continue to officiate as District Judge.

Mr T N Desai, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, and Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. K M Kumthekar, seconded from 22nd October 1933.

Mr M A Bhave, Officiating Assistant Judge, Thana, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Abraham Issac, invalided from 22nd December 1933 and to be seconded in that class and to continue to officiate as Assistant Judge.

Mr J D Rana, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. M. A. Bhave, seconded, from the 22nd December 1933.

Mr D C Joshi, LL.B., to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr M A Bhave, LL.M., transferred.

Mr M A Bhave, LL.M., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr C C Hulkoti, transferred.

Mr C C Hulkoti, LL.B., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr J R Dhurandhar, LL.B., transferred.

Mr G H Salvi, LL.B., to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. C C Hulkoti, LL.B., till relieved by Mr M A Bhave, LL.M.

Mr H K Chainani, I.C.S., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr D D Nanavati, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr M A F Coelho to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. D N D Khandalavala, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr G S Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, has been granted leave upto 27th.

Mr Jagannath Ravji Dhurandhar, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, vice Mr G S Rajadhyaksha.

Mr. G Davis, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months from 28th April 1934.

Mr G S Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay, vice Mr G Davis, I.C.S.

Mr W Dillon, I.C.S., on return from deputation, to officiate as Collector of Bombay and of the Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer vice Mr E W Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

DRY WEATHER IN COUNTRY

Temperature Above Normal In Gujerath

POONA, April 5.

Rain accompanied by widespread thunder-storm has fallen in Assam. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The day temperature remains above normal in Gujerat, Central Provinces, North Deccan, Bihar and Orissa and North Bengal.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Cherrapunji recorded four inches; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar three-quarters; Tezpur, Gauhati and Silchar a quarter.

FORECAST:—

Fairly wide-spread thundershowers will recur in Assam. A few falls may also occur in Kashmir, East Bengal, Malabar, Mysore and South Deccan.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 5.

The weekly weather report for week ending 4th April:—The Western disturbance which filled up over Baluchistan caused a few falls of rain. There was local rain in Kashmir on 28th 29th and 30th. A few light showers also occurred in the Northwest Frontier Province on 28th and 29th and the Punjab hills on the latter date. Another western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few falls of rain there on 1st and nearly general rain or snow on 2nd with local falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier province and adjoining hills in the Punjab on the latter date. A few falls of rain occurred daily in Assam after 29th. The day temperature was above normal in Gujrat, North Deccan, central parts of the country, United Provinces and Northeast India on many days during the week.—A. P.

The Singapore Airmail arrived at Karachi ot 10/25 p.m. on Wednesday. The Outward Airmail left this morning at 9/24 a.m. with seven passengers including Sir Reginald Spence and Major Aitchison.

BANIA ATTACKS ZAMINDAR

Prefers Killing Him To Sacrificing Cow

KARACHI, April 4.

News of sensational nature in which a Bania money lender attacked a zamindar and his 2 servants killing them is reported from Raterdero.

It is alleged that the Bania money-lender who had gone to ask the Muslim Zemindar for settlements of his dues was given the choice of either burning his account books or of killing a cow that was standing in the yard of zemindar's house.

His sorrowful pleadings were of no avail and finally he took the sword that was offered by the zemindar and pretending to strike the cow, ran it through the zemindar's body. Two of the servants were also attacked by him resulting in their death. The Bania then surrendered himself to the Police relating this story.—United Press.

FIRST GUJARATHI NOVELIST

Baroda Meeting Pays Glowing Tributes

BARODA, April 5.

Glowing tributes were paid to Nandshankar Mehta, when under the auspices of Gujerati Sahitya Sabha of Baroda the centenary celebrations of the first writer of a Gujerati Novel were held under the presidentship of Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai.

Mr. Mazumdar dwelt at good length on the literary activities of Nandshankar Mehta. Mr. Ramanlal discussed the life of Nandshankar Mehta mainly as a novelist, besides other features.—United Press.

CINEMA OWNERS IN AHMEDABAD

Request President Of Municipality To Remove Ban

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The proprietors of the local cinemas have addressed a communication to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality requesting him to allow the reopening of cinemas which have been closed for about a month owing to the meningitis epidemic.

The President of the Municipality announced at a meeting of the Municipality held last evening that he was acting in consultation with the Civil Surgeon. He, however, hoped that if the epidemic did not increase, a further ban against cinemas would soon be lifted.

The Government of Bombay have conferred powers on the Surat Municipality under section 180 (3) of the Bombay City Municipalities Act to deal with the meningitis epidemic that has broken out in Surat.—A. P.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER SPREADS

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Cerebro-spinal fever which was so far confined mostly to the city, is now on the increase and cases are reported in New Delhi and Civil Lines as well. During the last week 27 attacks and eight deaths were reported.—A. P.

TO INCREASE KHADI CONSUMPTION

A. I. S. A. Discusses Plans

WARDHA, April 5.

Mr Jamnalal Bajaj presided at the meting of the All-India Spinners Association to-day.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting urging the adoption of measures for increased consumption of Khadi and authorising the spending of Rs. 30,000 to unplement the decisions arrived at at the meeting, as also to train workers.

Messrs Sharkarlal Banker and Gulzarilal Nanda left for Patna in connection with the Ahmedabad Millowners' deputation to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr C Rajagopalachari will address a public meeting to-day on the subject of the Temple Entry Bill.—A. P.

LOW PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Govt. Sanction Special Remission

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 5.

In view of lower prices of agricultural products compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced, Government have sanctioned a special remission in a number of talukas on kharif crops.—A. P.

SANATOGEN will give you

New Strength—New Vitality

WHY wait—hoping that new health may come by itself—when by taking Sanatogen, you can be *sure* of new strength and vitality.

Thousands and thousands of men and women who suffered like you from weakness or from nervous complaints, have found that Sanatogen helps them to recover quickly their lost health and strength. One by one all their symptoms of nerve-weakness, such as sleeplessness, irritability, tiredness and loss of appetite disappeared—because Sanatogen actually feeds the nerves and so, in a natural way, builds new strength and power of resistance.

Start a course of this famous tonic food to-day. The small financial outlay will be repaid over and over in better health—more energy—and increased joy of life.

Read what that well-known Medical Paper, "The Medical Press & Circular," writes:

"Sanatogen is a perfectly ideal food for feeding the brain and the nervous system. It has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy".

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He will read your pulse and tell your disease and undertake guaranteed treatment for complete cure at moderate fees for all diseases such as,

Leucoderma, Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Venereals, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Piles, Menstrual disorders, Sterility, etc.

Only 12 Days

AT THE EMPIRE HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

From 11th April to 22nd April 1934

Between the Hours 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

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PILES

NOHAESA OINTMENT

Relieves the Piles Promptly

NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.

It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action

Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories

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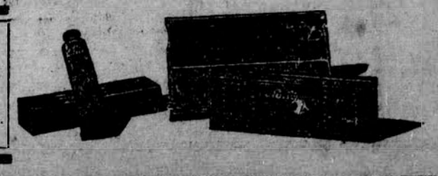

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 7, 1990
Muslim—Zihez 21, 1352
Parsi—Avan 2, 1303
Sunrise—6h 29m
Sunset—6h. 54m
Hightide—3-39, 17-10
Lowtide—10-04, 23-31

SATURDAY, April 7.

S S "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY

Under the auspices of the Grant College Medical Society, a meeting will be held at the Physiology School Grant Medical College to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a discussion on the Diagnosis of Pregnancy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 4th instant and eft there at 11 a.m. the same day.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

The monthly Thirunakshathiram festival of "Sri Manavala Mamunigal" will be celebrated to-day (Friday) between 8 and 10 p.m., at the Sabha premises, Nanji Ladha Building, King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Ry.

ADAMS WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Opening Ceremony of the Satyawant W. B. Nowrangay Ward will be performed by Lady Brabourne to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilder Street, Jacob Circle Bombay.

KHADI CONCESSIONS

During the National Week the Khadi Ship, at Chanda Ramji Girls' School will allow the following discount in the rates of Khadi sales.

One silk varieties 12 1/2 per cent less.
All cotton varieties 6 1/4 per cent less.
On several other varieties of wool, silk, and Embroidered varieties a discount ranging from 6 1/4 per cent and 12 1/2 per cent to 25 per cent will be allowed.

NATIONAL WEEK

To celebrate the National Week a procession will start from the Azad Maidan (Dhobi Talao Corner) at 5 p.m to-day (Friday) and will be passing through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon Back Road and end at Chowpatty where a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League, a meeting of the unemployed will be held at Delisle Road to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m., to explain to the unemployed workers the resolution passed at the Corporation on the 29th March. Mr. Abdul Majid will be in the chair. Speeches will be delivered by Miss Maniben Kara, Bukhari, Nimbkar, Pawaskar Kamkale and others.

MARWARI NATYA PARISHAD

A general meeting of Marwari Natya Parishad was held under the presidentship of Mr. Sirinivasji Bagarwalla in the Marwari Sammelan's Office. The following office-bearers were elected:—

Shri Chiranjilal Lopalka as President, Sjt. Jamnadasji Adokia, Vice-President Messrs. Premchand Kedia, Shri Radha Krishna Shroff, as Secretaries, Gaurishankerji Ruyia, Treasurer, and Messrs. Damodardasji Bhattar and Jamna Pershadji Pacharia, as Directors.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Going Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Four Laurel—Hardy Comedies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.
12-0 noon Time Signal Selection of European Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down. European Programme.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Miss Lakdawalla. Instrumental Music. R. S. Shendge—Flute Solo.
7-30 p.m. Time Signal. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. Interval. European Programme.
8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. Indian Programme.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available Rates. European Programme.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Talk—The Cinema. By the Picturegoer.
9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Directors, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.)
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.
7-50 p.m. A concert
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety and Dance music (gramophone records)
9 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra.
10 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.

REVISED POSTAL RATES.

With effect from the 1st April 1934 the following revised rates of postage will be chargeable on letters and book, pattern and sample packets posted for transmission by the inland post:—

LETTERS.

For a weight not exceeding half a tola one anna.
For a weight exceeding half a tola but not exceeding two and a half tolas one anna and three pies.
For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas one anna and three pies.

BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS.

For the first five tolas or fraction thereof nine pies.
For every additional five tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas six pies.

AUDITORS FOR CORPORATION

Khan Bahadur Katrak Fails To Be Re-elected:

Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, who served the Bombay Municipality for nearly 20 years as Auditor, was not re-elected for the current year when the Corporation considered the question on Thursday. There were—applications for the two vacancies out of which the Councillors nominated five candidates while the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee recommended the present incumbents, viz. Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak and Mr. T. J. Parekh the latter being re-elected. The appointment was made by ballot and Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz and Mr. Thakurdas J. Parekh were declared elected by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who occupied the chair in absence of Dr. M. C. Javle.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved a resolution placing on record the Corporation's appreciation of the great ability and devotion with which Khan Bahadur Katrak had carried out his duties as Auditor for nearly 20 years safeguarding the financial interests of the Corporation and thus winning the confidence and esteem of the Corporation.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the resolution with which Mr. Chandavarkar associated himself before putting it to vote. The resolution was carried unanimously.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON CUSTOMS

Piecegoods Merchant And His Mehta In Trouble

On the charge of declaring "Morrocain"—an artificial silk product—as "feuts" and thereby defrauding the customs of 25 per cent. customs duty, a Piecegoods merchant and his mehta were prosecuted before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

The case for the prosecution was that Tulsidas V. Patel, the proprietor of a Piecegoods shop received three cases of "Morrocain". In the Bill of Entry prepared for assessing customs duty the accused had described the goods as "feuts". The duty that would have been charged on "Morrocain", which was an artificial silk product was 50 per cent. But on "feuts" the duty was 25 per cent. The customs had thereby been defrauded to the extent of Rs. 21|- as duty.

CHARGE AGAINST MEHTA

Manibhai Narsidas, the Mehta of the first accused was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of this offence.

After recording the evidence of Mr. Karaka, Assistant Collector of customs, the Magistrate adjourned the case.

Mr. P. N. Godinho prosecuted. Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the first accused. Mr. Thakore defended the second accused.

Gandhi Seva Sena Collections

The following is a further list of donations received by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 20,465-11-9 1/4; Miss Batliwalla Rs. 25; Mr K R C Iyer Rs. 10; Through Smt. Sitabai Padbidri Rs. 5; Monthly contributions: Mr H S Captain for April Rs. 100; Mr P A Narielwalla for April Rs. 45; Mrs G M S Captain for April Rs. 20; Mrs Banoobai Billimoria for April Rs. 10; Proceeds from the sale of tickets for Sjt. Meghani's performance at the C J Hall on 24-3-34 Rs. 1,951; Donations for Sjt. Meghani's performance Rs. 470; total Rs. 23,101-11-8 1/4.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 3,01,515-7-10.

For Prasad Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,77,349-2-4.

P. U. DRAMATIC CLUB SOCIAL.

The Pond United Dramatic Club of Vile Parle celebrated Easter Sunday by arranging a Social function at Vile Parle.

In his presidential address Mr. J. B. C. Noronha spoke on the evil of Satta-gambling and cautioned the audience to keep away from it. He also advanced the need of unity and co-operation among the villagers and stressed the need of a high school.

Mr. Alex Dias, Solicitor, also made a suitable speech and was followed by Mr. Gabriel A. Baptista (Sandow), who eloquently spoke on the evils of drink and in feeling terms advised the villagers to abstain from it

Retiring Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association with Mr. L. R. Tairsee the chairman in the centre.

BANK OF INDIA AND MRS. PETIT

Mr Dinshaw Gives Evidence In Case Of Alleged Fraud

Mr. Lesli Blunt's cross-examination was disposed of soon by Mr. Lam after his having admitted the 'no settlement' that was so strenously sought for and attempted.

The counsel also called upon the witness to produce a letter, in this connection, dated 6th December, 1930.

MR. DINSHAW IN BOX.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was then summoned and in the course of his evidence the Press was prohibited by the Magistrate to publish the correspondence that was said to have transpired between the counsel, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Tikka Maharaja in this connection and to which the defence counsel attached interest and relevancy.

At one stage the witness was questioned about his hopes and fears of J. B. Petit and he answered that he became apprehensive of him (J. B. Petit) after his return from the Continent and that he was led to believe that his financial condition was becoming weaker and weaker, although the liquidation of the Agency of M. P. Manufacturing Company brought Mr. J. B. Petit 3 lakhs by way of Commission.

Here the radio message between the witness and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Tikka Maharaja and Mr. R. D. Sethna and the replies thereto and letter that were purported to have been written between these. The correspondence was recorded as additional exhibits. The witness also observed with reference to a letter dated 13th April, 1931, that from the moment the latter was put forward by No. 3 and supported by No. 2, he personally had little doubts that that was an entirely fabricated piece of evidence and that therefore he had made various inquiries, one of the persons being Mr. R. D. Sethna. The witness also admitted that No. 3 and Sethna were, to all intents and purposes, appeared to be friendly.

CHEQUE FOR RS. 50,000.

Witness observed, apropos the Rs. 50,000 cheque that when Mr. Colah asked him about it he wanted that cheque to be handed over to the Bank of India as part of the liquidation of debt of Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Jehangir.

Q:—If Mr. Colah had said that he pressed Mrs. Gulbai to lend Rs. one lakh more to Mr. J. B. Petit, would she have declined it?

A:—Yes, she would have.

Q:—If Mrs. Gulbai were to say, would you contradict such a statement?

A:—No, although I have not heard such a statement being made, I would certainly not contradict that statement to Mrs. Gulbai, if Mr. Colab says that Mrs. Gulbai told him so.

DEMAND LOAN.

In respect of the demand loan the witness stated that as far as the loan was concerned, it was called up for the year unless extraordinary circumstances supervene.

At about 6-30 p.m. the counsel in this connection held up a letter purported to have been written from Mr. Gray, Manager to the Bank of India and identified as ex. 18 which read that the loan would fall due on the night of September 9, 1930, whereupon the witness said that he was surprised to see it, although he would still hold and maintain that it was a call loan and could be recalled at any time.

At this stage the Court rose for the day to resume hearing to-day (Friday).

Messrs. S. G. Velinker, Lam and Chotubhai Vakil defended the respondents, while Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India.

Tata Iron And Steel

FIGURES OF OUTTURN AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1934 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	78,000
Steel Ingots	62,280
Finished Steel	49,800

POTENCY OF KHADI

Mahatmaji's Message For National Week

"ONE RUPEE INVESTED IN KHADI OFTEN MEANS FEEDING SIXTY-FOUR MOUTHS FOR ONE DAY—GANDHI."

KARACHI MAYOR'S APPEAL

Sees Potency In Khadi For International Brotherhood

Khadi has not been my original faith. I am a convert to it. It took me seven long years to think, reason and study, before I came to an intellectual belief that Khadi is really an economic factor for our country's happiness.

It has an intrinsic value which I feel can add considerably to person's health and joy.

The pioneers of Khadi who have worked so hard and who have struggled so much deserve our gratefulness and love. These can only be demonstrated by our work for Khadi, to use it, to encourage its manufacture and sale.

It is no longer a political fad or a patriotic weapon to oppose government or another nation as many believed it to be.

I have begun to see in Khadi, an international spirit as belonging to men, women and children of all nations. I do not desire Khadi cult for our country and our people only. I desire it for all countries and all nations.

As long as Khadi was exploited on emotional waives, it had its ups and downs. But its propaganda in the field of intellectual reasoning is bound to create sweet fruits and I pray to God that we may all begin to sow its seeds and reap its fruits.

Karachi, 30th March, 1934.

Jamsed Nasserwanji Mehta, Mayor, Karachi Municipality.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

KIRKEE UNITED TRIUMPH OVER LUSITANIANS

Goan Forwards Make Miserable Show Against Rugged Defence

It occasioned no surprise when the Lusitanians "A" suffered defeat at the hands of Kirkee United on Thursday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. With all the practice they have had this season, the Goans failed to shine, and their display to say the least was poor in the extreme. Lack of combination among the forwards and little support from the halves crippled the attack of the Lusitanians, and it was early evident that they would make little headway.

Kirkee on the other hand showed better understanding, their forwards working in unison with two speedy wingers always troubling the defence. For 25 minutes the score board was blank, and then Phillips (Snr.) snapped up a pass to give Kirkee the lead.

After the interval J. Phillips (Jnr.) the Kirkee right back worked like a Trojan, breaking up several attacks before they became dangerous. The game then degenerated into a hard hitting encounter, with the result that Bagan, the Kirkee right half was temporarily knocked out by a hit on the jaw. Towards the close R. Brewin received a hard pass down the centre and running through beat Lewis without difficulty.

Result:—
KIRKEE UNITED 2 goals
LUSITANIANS "A" nil.

The teams were:—
LUSITANIANS "A"
Lewis; D. Fernandes & J. Heredia; N. Fernandes;, N. Rodrigues, & A. D'Costa; Albuquerque, Felix, Effie Prim & D'Mello.
KIRKEE UNITED.
Payne; J. Phillips (Jnr.) & Pitkar; Bagan, Nimal & Hira Singh; J. Phillips, R. Brewin, Darma, Naidu & Amor.

Umpires Messrs. Nagporewalla & Cobett.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 p.m.
Customs A. C. vs. Manavadar State.

DR. ADHIKARI'S ROOM SEARCHED

Police Seize "Communist Manifesto And Russian Revolution"

The Bombay C.I.D. raided the room of Dr. Adhikari of the Meerut Case, on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Adhikari was away, but at the time of the search Mr. Jambhekar and Chimaji Jadhav of the Young Workers League were present. The police seized two files of Papers, one copy of "a brief history of the Russian Resolution," one copy of the Communist manifesto, and one copy of Colonial Policy of British Imperialism.

A public meeting was held at DeLisle Road, under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, when resolutions condemning the police raid, as also the arrest of Bharadwaj and Bedekar at Ajmer, were passed. Messrs. Despande, Patkar and Tambitkar called on the workers to organise themselves to effectively meet capitalist onslaughts on their rights.

13 ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED MURDER

Nagpada Police Suspect Deep Laid Plot

As a sequel to the murder of one Kassam Master, a Head Jobber in the Hiudustan Mill for his alleged taking part in the work, even when the workers went on strike, the Nagpada Police have rounded up 13 men in this connection of whom Ameer Allabux was the one who was said to have raised subscriptions to assault him.

The Police suspected a deep-laid plot and wanted to complete their inquiries and at their request Mr. G. R. Khairaz ordered the accused to be remanded for a period of five days.

The King was present at the Kempton Park Races on Monday, but was not accompanied by the Queen, who was suffering from a slight cold.

Owing to a keen east wind it was considered inadvisable that Her Majesty should leave Buckingham lace. She is progressing well.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
Last Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
Marion DAVIES GOING HOLLYWOOD with Bing CROSBY
Reduced Prices: Rs. 2-4; 1-2 As. 9 & As. 4.

The CAPITOL.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
Last Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE PICTURE THAT HAS THE WORLD AGHAST!
Warner Bros.' Technicolor Triumph
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"
with
FAY WRAY & LIONEL ATWILL
Also showing
OPERATOR'S OPERATTA
A Scintillating Musical
TO-MORROW
ANN HARDING
In Radio's
"ANIMAL KINGDOM"
with LESLIE HOWARD

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's ARCTIC EPIC
ESKIMO
Death-dealing thrills lurking in an icy wilderness
TO-MORROW AT THE REGAL.
Book Now & Make Sure

PATHE
The Finest Cinema in Bombay
TO-DAY ONLY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
DOROTHEA WIECK
THE NEW STAR BRINGS TO THE SCREEN A PICTURE TO THRILL EVERY MAN AND WOMAN'S HEART
"CRADLE SONG"
The strangest, sweetest and most poignant love story ever filmed
DON'T MISS IT
TO-MORROW
THE DARING STORY OF A WOMAN WHO LOVED TWO MEN..... COMPLETELY.. SIMULTANEOUSLY!
Noel Coward's "DESIGN FOR LIVING"
with
FREDRIC MARCH
GARY COOPER
MIRIAM HOPKINS
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
An Ernst Lubitsch PRODUCTION
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
ONLY STARS OF SUCH MAGNITUDE AND LUBITSCH COULD HAVE MADE A PICTURE LIKE THIS
IT'LL FASCINATE & INTRIGUE YOU
Book Now ..... Phone 41561

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Classical Indian Ballet
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Unreserved Re. 1-2 and As. 9.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934

A NEW CHAPTER

Gandhiji has blessed the Delhi decision and the organisation of the revived of Swaraj Party will proceed apace. The manner in which Gandhiji has welcomed the new move is quite characteristic of him. His views about the utility of the legislatures in their present state remain, on the whole what they were in 1920. What these views are will be clear from the following extracts from the historic statement issued by him in May 1924 after the famous Juhu cansultations with Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru.

"I retain the opinion that Council-entry is inconsistent with Non-co-operation as I conceive it. Nor is this difference a mere matter of interpretation of the word "Non-Co-operation", but relates to the essential mental attitude resulting in different treatment of vital points."

The Right Course

When he issued his statement in 1924 the Congress had already permitted such Congressmen as had no religious or other conscientious objections against entering the legislature to do so and had suspended all propaganda against entering the Councils. Today the position is considerably different. The Congress cannot function. The promoters of the Swaraj Party have, therefore, placed the responsibility for the decision on Gandhiji. Gandhiji has not merely permitted them to contest the Assembly elections. He has gone further and declared: "I feel that it is not only right but that it is the duty of every Congressman who for some reason or other does not want to or cannot take part in civil resistance and who has faith in entry into the legislatures, to seek entry and form combinations in order to prosecute a programme which he or they believe to be in the interest of the country." We adhere to our view that the right course to adopt would be to get Congress to function again by withdrawing civil disobedience and to secure its considered decision on this vital question of contesting the Assembly election and we trust this course will be adopted without avoidable delay.

Help Them

Meanwhile the question before the country is what it was when Gandhiji issued his statement in 1924: What is to be done now that the Swarajists' contesting the forthcoming elections to the Assembly is a settled fact? All Congressmen must do what Gandhiji proposes to do. They must render such assistance to the revived Swaraj Party as it is in their power to give. They should be no party to putting obstacles in its way or carrying on any propaganda against it. Those Congressmen who are not participating in individual civil disobedience and who do not wholly approve of entry into the Assembly have enough work to do by carrying on the constructive programme of the Congress without worrying themselves about what the Swarajists do. With most of what the Bombay Congress Social Group say in their statement we publish elsewhere, we agree. But we may tell them what Gandhiji told the No-Changers of 1924. They must prove their own faith by prosecuting their own programme with undivided energy and concentration. So far as the Swarajists are concerned their difficulties have only just begun. The most important task before them is the formulation of their programme with a view to attain their two-fold object of securing the rejection of the White Paper and the satisfaction of the National Demand as formulated by Gandhiji in the second Round Table Conference. In formulating their programme there is one outstanding fact which they must not forget. Their success depends on the support they get from the people. As the Congress Socialist Group point out, Parliamentary action is only worthwhile as the reflex of mass agitation and mass action outside the legislature. They must, therefore, relate work in the Assembly with the needs and the aspirations of the people and, what is more, with work among and through them. They are beginning a new chapter in the history of their country. We wish them all success in their great enterprise.

Welcome Talks

We cordially welcome the informal negotiations that are reported to have been initiated at Delhi for a communal settlement. For months past most leaders seemed to be extremely sceptical about the utility of such negotiations though everybody agreed that a voluntary settlement is the greatest and most urgent need of the country. Such an attitude of despondency and despair was a bar, not only to any communal understanding, but also to any real political progress. But the attempts of certain leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League to reorganise their policies seem to have provided a good occasion to initiate informal talks on the Hindu-Muslim question. We cordially welcome the talks and trust they will soon lead to more formal negotiations. It will be something if the negotiations carry the communal question even a few steps nearer a settlement than past attempts have done.

Various bases for negotiations seem to have been suggested by different leaders. But of special promise is the formula which, according to our Patna correspondent, was offered by Mr. Jinnah to some prominent leaders assembled at Delhi. According to the formula, the Communal Award should be accepted by all for the time being on the understanding that after a specified period to be agreed upon joint electorates would be substituted for separate electorate automatically. It may be noted that the formula does not make any reference to such parts in the Muslim demand as have not been covered by the Award but confines itself to only one important and hotly discussed point. The separate discussion of vital issues is a decided improvement upon the old policy of insisting that all the Muslim claims must be settled simultaneously and that no particular claim should be settled separately. We do not know if Mr. Jinnah's formula is acceptable to the Muslims in general or even to the Muslim League. Nor do we know if it has been supported by any non-Muslim leaders. We are only told by our correspondent that, after full consideration of the formula, Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai have expressed the view tantatively that the Hindus should not re-open the Communal Award question until the two communities come to some kind of mutual agreement on the various principles underlying the Award. We presume that these leaders recommend this passive attitude to the Hindus on the assumption that Mr. Jinnah's formula will be accepted by the Muslims. For the Hindus would not remain unconcerned towards an obnoxious Award unless an immediate partial settlement held out the hope of the Award being soon replaced by a full settlement.

For ourselves, while we have consistently been and still are staunch supporters of joint electorates, we welcome Mr. Jinnah's formula, of course on certain assumptions and conditions. We assume first that the formula is acceptable to the bulk of the Muslim community. We assume, too, that the Muslims, on the formula being accepted by other communities also, will join them in rejecting the White Paper and supporting the National Demand. The National Demand must, of course, include the grant to the N. W. Frontier Province and British Baluchistan the same status as will be given to other provinces. No compromise on this question by Moderate Muslims will be tolerated by the Nationalists. It is also necessary in the interests of all that the period for the acceptance of separate electorates should be reasonably short, not in any case more than five years or the life-time of one Legislature. Subject to these conditions we support Mr. Jinnah's formula as a workable basis for formal negotiations and would cordially commend it as such to all the communities concerned. It should be superfluous for us to say that we strongly condemn many features of the Award; the very idea of an imposed settlement is repugnant to us. We condemn separate electorates too. But it seems to us, that in the present circumstances when there is little effective united resistance to the Award or to separate electorates Mr. Jinnah's formula is the quickest and the most amicable method of getting rid of separate electorates. The main reason why we welcome the formula is that it has also the advantage of inaugurating joint electorates automatically on the expiry of the specified period. Joint electorates are a boon worth the price now asked for them. We earnestly hope, therefore, that the formula will be sympathetically considered by all the communities concerned.

THE JOB-HUNTER

(By B. U. RAO).

In the public library you'll find him—at the railway station, at the entrance of "big" men's houses, around the city courts, at outdoor meetings, in the public park, on the office doorstep—the job-hunter. Waiting, for ever waiting, with an eager look on his countenance and a feverish excitement in his eyes; now with a hopeful heart and then with a sinking one; now dreaming exultantly of success that means food, and a bed, and a happy home; then dreading failure which means starvation, and cold, and hopeless misery. Waiting—for ever waiting!

He has no home—the job-hunter. No place which he might call his own. The public footpath is his shelter during the night, the public library is his residence by day, the public 'maidan' is his abode in the evening. The blue sky is the roof over his head and the common pipe on the roadside is the means of quenching his thirst. Nothing is his that is not another's; nothing to which others have not as much right as he.

He is a very studious fellow—the job-hunter. He studies the daily newspaper—especially the advertisements in the classified columns—with great care and deliberations. Sometimes his patience is rewarded; more often disappointment awaits him. The situations vacant column is getting shorter day by day.

Well, he spies an advertisement. A stenographer is wanted for a commercial firm to work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on a salary of Rs. 25 a month. He rushes. The abnormally low pay and the abnormally heavy work do not deter him. To one who has been denied food for a week even half a meal is welcome. To one who has not earned a rupee in the last so many years, even twenty-five rupees is a fortune. "Twenty-five rupees!" he exclaims with rapturous delight. "It means no more hunger, no more wearing tattered garments, no more sleeping in the cold! It means happiness—contentment—food!" And

(Cont'nued on Page 8)

PARAMOUNTCY!

The States Protection Bill is before the Assembly for the second reading. Thanks to a meek and subservient Assembly it will, we have no doubt, pass into law in due course, with all its obnoxious features. But some fundamental objections urged by Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. Neogy will bear reiteration. The Princes are to be protected from the people and the Press. But what corresponding obligations, asked Sardar Sant Singh, had been imposed upon the rulers to improve their administrations and to give their subjects the freedom of the Press and the platform? Government will burke the question as they have burked it hitherto. The provisions of the Bill show that the Government are not concerned with the rights of States' subjects. The Bill is calculated to protect and conserve irresponsible autocracy. This may not be consistent with Britain's proud claim of allegiance to the principles of democracy, but it is quite consistent with the motive concept of Paramountcy as understood by the bureaucracy in India. Princes are to be protected in order that they may be helpful in another direction.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Its Important Features Explained

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR, Barrister-at-Law).

II

The management of the Bank shall be under the supervision and control of (1) the Central Board of Directors and (2) Local Boards.

The Central Board of management shall be made up of the Governor and two Dy. Governors, four directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council, eight directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders, two for Bombay, two for Calcutta, two for Delhi, one for Madras and one for Rangoon and in addition to this one Government official is to be the director as nominated by the Governor-General in Council. The Governor and the Dy. Governors are full time officers.

The Central Board directors for each of the above areas are to be elected or selected by the directors of the local Boards of each centre soon after the elections of the local Board are complete from among themselves to represent the shareholders on the Register for the area for which these local Boards are constituted on the Central Board.

The Local Board is to be constituted of five members elected from among themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and qualified to vote and not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from among the shareholders' register on the register for that area who may be nominated at any time. These Local Boards are to be constituted for each of the five areas as stated above where separate registers are to be maintained. In connection with nominated directors on the Local Board, the Central Board is expected in the exercise of their power of nomination to aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests which are not already represented through the course of election, particularly the representation of agricultural interest and those of co-operative banks. As to the voting power it is provided that a shareholder who has been on the register for the area concerned for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election shall have one vote for every five shares subject to a maximum of ten votes. Thus voting power may be exercised either personaly or by proxies appointed on each occasion, the proxy being always a brother shareholder entitled to vote at the election and should not be an employee of the bank. This particular clause thus discourages the use of proxies by bank officers at the time, of similar elections, i.e., in case of our joint stock banks. The Local Board will have the power to advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and to perform such duties as the Board may by regulations delegate to it.

DISQUALIFICATION OF A DIRECTOR

The Act lays down that the following shall not be members of a Local Board, viz.: (1) A salaried Government official or a salaried official of a ruling State in India; (2) a person adjudicated an insolvent or who has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors; (3) a lunatic or a person of unsound mind; (4) an officer or employee of any bank; and (5) a director of any bank except a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1912 or similar law as to Co-operative societies in British India.

The directors as well as the Governor and Dy. Governors are removable from offices by the Governor-General in Council except that in case of elected directors and the directors nominated, the power of removal can only be exercised on a resolution passed by the Central Board by a majority consisting of not less than nine directors. The share qualification of directors is the holding of fully paid shares of the Reserve Bank of a nominal value of not less than Rs. 5,000/-. This qualification must be acquired at any time after six months from the date of his election or nomination otherwise his place would be vacant. Even if he ceases to hold these shares at any time the result would be the same. He would be also disqualified in case he absents him-

(Continued on Page 8.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

OUTLAWING BENEFACTORS.

Socialist leaders of Austria, who are now in exile as a result of the suppression of Socialism, have been outlawed by a Dollfuss decree. This was only to be expected. Tyranny is implicit in dictatorships. Opposition, should it dare to persist, must face the consequences of its persistence in the shape of the guillotine or of imprisonment and cruel excesses. Or else, it must, as happens invariably, seek refuge abroad and lose all rights. The little ruler of Austria has done nothing beyond the ordinary. But the outlawry of men like Otto Bauer, who did so much for the progress and prosperity of their country, is another proof of the fact that Dollfuss and his cliques are moved by nothing more worthy than the spirit of destruction, pure and simple.

WELCOME CO-OPERATION.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and Bombay's lost trade seems to have taught the local Railways the excellent lesson of co-operation all round. To turn to the greatest advantage, the recent abolition of the Town Duty and the reduction in railway freights and port charges and to establish close friendly relations between the Railways and the trade interests in Bombay, the G.I.P. and the B.B.&C.I. Railways have planned periodical meetings between their representatives and those of the various business interests in the City. The first meeting was held yesterday, and it is expected that the whole plan will lead to some salutary alterations in the Railways' general policy in the transport of commodities. We trust the interests of the poor producers in the villages will be duly safeguarded.

LEST WE FORGET.

The National Week, which commences to-day, is an annual reminder of the Punjab tragedy of 1919 and all that it connotes. The memory of that tragedy should bring home to every Indian the grim consequences, however, rare, of political subjection, and it should bring home, too, India's solemn determination to be free. Much water has flown down the Ganges since Indians were made to crawl on their bellies at Amritsar. India has since been nobly redeeming her honour, and the struggle for freedom, despite apparent set-backs, is full of promise. It was at the Lahore session of the Congress just a decade after the Punjab tragedy that complete Independence was made the national creed. The blood of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs was mingled on the soil of Jallianwalla Bagh—not in vain.

BE CONSISTTNT.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1932-33 states that civil disobedience was soon thrown out of gear by Government's emergency measures and that by the end of the year it "practically ceased to exist either as an organised movement or an effective political weapon." That fact is fairly well-known but what the public do not understand is that despite the collapse of civil disobedience over a year ago the Government still resort to the emergency powers in dealing with even normal political agitation. The report also states that terrorism was well under control during the year, that there was a marked reduction in the number of outrages and that there was a most welcome disposition on the part of the public to help Government in combating the evil. That too is true. Why then are the Government still resorting to more and more repressive measures? Such measures only deepen discontent and often defeat their own purpose.

NO C. D. PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS.

While dealing yesterday with Sir Harry Haig's answers in the Assembly about prisoners confined in the Andamans Cellular Jail we were led by an incorrect report of his answers to comment on the presence of Civil Disobedience prisoners in that jail. From a report of the Associated Press, however, we gather that what Sir Harry said was that all the 169 prisoners referred to were convicted of offences connected with terrorism and that no prisoners connected with the civil disobedience movement had been sent to the Andamans.

Press Views

A Necessity

The entry into Councils—for the present the Assembly—has become a political necessity to the Congress party. Civil disobedience is dead; individual civil disobedience did not cut much ice there is no important political work to be done outside the Councils; people are dissatisfied with the present Councils on account of the invertebrateness; the dissatisfaction against the White Paper is a God-send; turn it into cash at the electoral counter; and thus bring the Congress through the Swaraj Party into the political picture. All credit to Mr. Satyamurti who has captured so important a man as Dr. Ansari for whom Mahatmaji has the highest respect. The incarceration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a factor that has worked in favour of the resuscitation of the default Swaraj Party. The Government sent him to jail and it will soon be confronted with a troublesome Swaraj Party in the Assembly.—"Sind Observer."

Co-operation In Congress

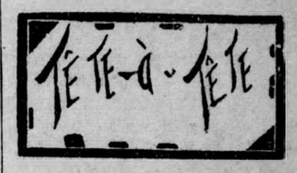
It should be the duty of every Congressman to see that the Congress organisation and the Congress hegemony do not split on the rock of Council-entry. The attitude of the two sections towards each other should be not of antagonism, but of mutual understanding, comradeship and co-operation. While our final objective should be united action, when duty calls, at this stage, we should content ourselves in allowing each one to do whatever he can do and in the manner in which he thinks best, to drag the country out of the slough of reaction and demoralisation into which it has fallen. Let us not weigh the policy of one section or the other in the scales of heroism or martyrdom. So long as the intentions of any section are honest let every Congressman give that section his full support to enable it to succeed in its efforts. It is only by working in a spirit of comradeship that we will all be able to pull the national chariot through to the temple of liberty.—"National Call."

Nation-Wide Campaign

An earnest and determined attempt should be made to infuse a certain amount of vigour and vim into our politics which are now at a very low ebb. It is necessary, in other words, to organise a nation-wide campaign against the White Paper scheme, particularly against the communal award and the extraordinary laws which have been adopted by the Government in the name of law and order and seek to create some sanction behind the national protest. From one end of the country to the other the nationalist Press has raised its voice of protest, but we are afraid the public have not been as active in the matter as they ought to have been. They must wake up to the responsibility which confronts them and to the grave menace to their life and property and to the political fortunes of the country. The Delhi Conference might have that end in view, but one is not entitled to presume at the present moment that the newly formed Swarajya Party would be able to achieve it by the methods which have commended to their judgment.—"Advance."

Wanted Stirring Up

What is wanted is a stirring up of national life irrespective of sectarian formulas. The White Paper scheme has been condemned and as a means of stimulating opinion in the country, there should be a campaign, furthermore to expose its treacherous features. Council-entry cannot be deemed, given the right men, to be a measure adverse to a countrywide propaganda establishing in the hearts of the people the ideal of true independnce which any nation worthy of its salt should respect. While a hurricane campaign denouncing the scheme is essential, discretion should be reserved to the Congress to make the exploitation of the Governmental system impossible through the default of the electorate.—"Hindustan Times."



On leaving Delhi Mr. Jinnah asked the Muslims to stand united because he saw "a bright future" in front."

What will he not see on leaving Bombay in the near future?

Sir Md. Yaqub who is always so anxious to perform useful public service of a very special and privileged kind has come out with an assurance to the public that it was not Mr. Jinnah but Pandit Malaviya who took "the initiative in Jinnah-Malaviya talks."

* * * *

We are quite prepared to accept what the knight says and, if Mr. Jinnah himself has no objection to the implications of this assurance, we don't mind offering him our sincere congratulations that others and not Mr. Jinnah, started the latest move in the direction of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

* * * *

"CHEERFUL OUTLOOK
IN BRITAIN
Surplus and decrease
In Unemployment"
——Bori Bundar.

A miracle of simultaneous loss and gain! I must, indeed, be cheering.

* * * *

From the Assembly proceedings "Sir Abdur Rahim said that Indian States and British India had remained side by side from time immemorial."

We should have thought that British India had existed from time very much memorial.

Or is the infinity in tempo intended by Sir Abdur Rahim to convey his time sense of a "long-drawn" misery?

* * * *

Sisley Huddleston a well-known British publicist and an authority on France says: "All thoughtful Frenchmen believe that France needs a new Constitution. But it is difficult to agree on the sort of Constitution France needs."

The remedy is simple, easy and exclusively in the interests of France. The Neighbour across the Channel should be called in to govern with the help of a White Paper Constitution.

* * * *

"The Idiot's Wife—A Story"
—"Indian Review."

"The Husband's Wife" would have been a more striking title.

But what an utterly commonplace "motif" for a work of art.

* * * *

Which brings us to the spiritual miseries of a very young confrere who sends us the following:—

THE SOLILOQUY OF A MODERN HAMLET.

(With profound and profuse apologies to the Prince of Denmark).

To marry, or not to marry—That's the question—
Whether 'tis better to marry, and endure
The slings and slights of a nagging wife,
Or to deaden one's heart 'against her beauty,
And by marrying not, end them? To marry not!
And, by, marrying not, to say one ends
Th' abuse, the slaps, and a thousand other shocks
That husbands are heir to; 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To marry—
And bear strong words. Ay, there's the rub;
For wives beget children and what ills may come
When once one has a child: deafening cries,
Fast-disappearing money and the wife's contumely,
The pangs of sleepless nights and late dinners,
Th'ill-timed jokes of fellow-men, and the spurns
That husbands merit from their spouses;
When he himself might his "quietus" gain
By marrying not? Who would the little infant bear
To be kick'd and hit by the baby's feet;
But that dread of the Wife if one does it not
(That severe Wife in whose eyes there's
No kindly feeling) forces one to bear't;
And makes one rather bear the baby's kicks
Than go to the Wife without having obey'd?
Thus Wives do make cowards of us men;
And thus the natural courage of men
Is paled by the stern looks and angry glances,
And th' excited speeches and war-like dances
Of their Majesties the Wives;
With this regard our qualities turn awfy,
And we lose the name of men.

* * * *

Symptoms are unmistakable. The iron has entered deep into the soul and the doom, we fear, is impending. But let us hope for the best otherwise we will have to write an elegy—with apologies to Gray.

And a Maiden marked him for her own

FRANCE OUT TO BALANCE BUDGET

10 P. C. Reduction In Pay And Posts Creates Furore

DOUMERGUE SAYS USE OF EXCEPTIONAL POWERS HAS SAVED TREASURY FROM CLOSING DOWN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, April 4.

Exceptionally plain speaking marks a letter from M. Doumergue to President Le Brun in connection with the adoption by the Council of Ministers of fourteen decree laws effecting economies of 2½ milliard francs, and constituting the first determined effort to balance the budget after four years' deficits.

The letter says if the Government had hesitated to use the exceptional powers granted by Parliament, it would have meant either very shortly closing down the Treasury, suspension of payments, default of all liabilities, or inuation with its attendant troubles, for inflation does not solve problems, but by deferring and aggravating them also leads to bankruptcy.

The letter adds that to be as rich as before the War with the franc devalued by four-fifths, capital and business turnover ought to have increased fivefold. This has not happened. Moreover expenditure has increased not fivefold but tenfold.

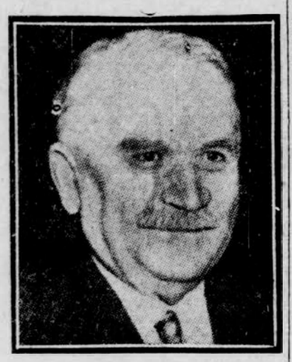
In addition to the more general measures of economy such as the reorganisation of railways, the reorganisation of unemployment and social insurance, the Government's programme includes a reduction of 10 per cent in the number of State employees, and cuts the pay of those retained.

It is encountering the resistance of 800,000 Civil Servants, and the first shot has been fired by the Federation of postal employees, who at an emergency meeting resolved to empower their leaders to prepare an "energetic decisive riposte to the unsocial plans contained in the decree laws."

Abuse Of Pluralism

The letter emphasises that among the most striking abuses is pluralism among civil servants which will henceforth be forbidden; likewise receipt of salaries with pensions.

Civil servants salaries will be reduced five per cent in case of smaller salaries and ten per cent in case of larger ones. The President of the Republic has volunteered a reduction of 20 per cent; Ministers 15 per cent.



M. Doumergue.

The Government hopes to attain reduction in interest rates, facilitating the plan of national equipment and reducing unemployment.

"Declare General Strike On May 1"

(SPECIAL CABLE).
PARIS April, 5.

The Civil Servants Union called upon members including the employees of public transport services to declare a general strike on May 1 to carry on till Government's measures were withdrawn.

CIVILIANS TO SUMMON NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Special Cable)
PARIS, April 5.

Anticipating civil servants' opposition to the retrenchment and salary cutting decrees, Government addressed an official declaration to them expressing the conviction that civil servasts would understand and need these decrees which would enable them to contribute to the restoration of public finances and collaborate towards the maintenance of healthy currency, on which future security depends for all Frenchmen.

Meanwhile, the civil servants federation contemplates the summoning of a national congress to discuss future attitude.

IMPORTS UNDER QUOTA SYSTEM

Germany Announces Commercial Reprisals Against France

BERLIN, April 4.

Commercial reprisals against France are announced by the German Government.

The Germans contend that the imports into France of German goods allowed under the quota system were seriously hampered by being subjected to the decisions of "Les Comite's Interprofessionals", namely, persons interested in the goods concerned.

The Government therefore are creating similar organisation to deal with French imports, but are prepared to dissolve it immediately if France acts likewise.—Reuter's Special.

PREPARATIONS FOR GENEVA ON APRIL 10

Mr. Henderson Discusses Procedure With Director Of Disarmament Section

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, to-day, met Mr. Aghnides, Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations and discussed the procedure to be followed at the Bureau which will meet at Geneva on April 10.

The Bureau is under instructions by the decision of the General Commission of the Conference to prepare a clean text of the British Government Draft Convention presented in March of last year. The Bureau in preparing this text, has been instructed to take into account results achieved at the Geneva meeting last year, and exchanges of views which have since taken place between the Governments chiefly concerned. It may be found necessary to allow further time for negotiations through diplomatic channels, and the Bureau has power to grant a further adjournment, shoud it be felt by the great powers that supplementary efforts have not reached a stage which would enable them to take decisions on the second reading of the Draft Convention.

Mr. Henderson accompanied by Mr. Aghnides, leaves London on Friday for Paris and will have an interview with Foreign Minister, M. Barthou on Saturday before proceeding to Geneva.—B. O. W.

REVISED SUGAR BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The House of Representatives passed the revised Sugar Bill under which the quotas except for domestic allowances of 1,550,000 tons on beet-sugar and 260,000 on cane will be left to the discretion of the Secretary for Agriculture.

The limit of 22 per cent. will be imposed on Cuban sugar for direct consumption.

The direct consumption limits for other insular areas will be based on the maximum imports of any one year between 1931 and 1933.—Reuter's Special.

BIG BLAZE IN SALFORD DOCKS

Thousands Of Indian Cotton Bales Gutted

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, April 5.

Several thousand bales of Indian cotton and wool were damaged by fire in the hold of the City of Adelaide in the Salford docks.

After four hours work, the fire was controlled.—Reuter.

TOMOTSURU DISASTER

(SPECIAL CABLE).
TOKIO, April 5.

The Japanese naval court inquiry found the Tomotsuru disater was due to the defects in construction and lack of stability.—Reuter.

SEARCHES GALORE IN BENARES

BENARES, April 5.

Some 20 places were searched here by the police this morning simultaneously but nothing incriminating was found anywhere and no arrests have been made.

It is not known in what connection the searches were made. Four of them were made in the premises of the Hindu University, while the remainder were in the Dasasumedh and Bhelupura Police Circles in the City.—A.P.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Celebration Of Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

LONDON, April 5.

The twenty-fifth anniversary is being celebrated of the establishment of the Port of London Authority which has superceded various docks and other companies, which formerly exercised powers over the tidal water of the Thames. In the interval immense improvements to the waterway by dredging and a comprehensive programme of developments of the docks system and warehouse accommodation have been effected, to facilitate the handing of increased passenger and goods traffic.

In 1909 the total net registered tonnage of vessels arriving and departing from the port amounted to 38,519,989. In 1933 the tonnage was 56,480,004.—B. O. W.

CATHOLIC PRIEST SENT TO JAIL

For Agitation Against Govt.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
COLOGNE, April 5.

Sixty-four year old Catholic priest Leonard Jansen has been sentenced at Aix la Chapelle to six months imprisonment for alleged libels and agitation against the Government.

After serving the sentence Jansen will be interned in the concentration camp.—Reuter.

CONVERSION TO HITLERISM DENIED

(SPECIAL CABLE).
BERLIN, April 5.

His conversion to Hitlerism was stoutly denied by ex-Socialist Minister Karl Severing who repudiates alleged passages from his forthcoming book quoted as the basis of change of belief.

Severing was exceedingly distressed by a false impression which originated from Vienna Reichspost article, subsequently circulated by an official German news agency.

NO LOANS TO DEFAULTING DEBTOR NATIONS

American Senate Passes Johnson Bill

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The Senate has passed the Johnson Bill prohibiting loans to defaulting debtor nations. The bill now awaits the President's signature. No money will be loaned to the Soviet Government by the Export Import Corporation until Moscow agrees to settle her debts.—Reuter.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL TO BE VACATED

New Premises Will Be Built Elsewhere On Modern Lines

LONDON, April 5.

The Westminster Hospital, one of the oldest and owing to its position opposite Westminster Abbey, perhaps the best known in London, is shortly to be vacated.

In response to an appeal for £100,000 for the purchase of a site for a new building the sum of £106,731 has been raised in five months 6,000 donors contributing.

An appeal on behalf of the fund was broadcast recently by Lord Chancellor Sankey, as result of which £8,127 was received.

A loan of £220,000 will be raised for the new building which will incorporate the latest developments in hospital design and apparatus, after a report has been received from the mission which will inspect the most modern European hospitals.

Particular attention will be given to minimising delay in dealing with out patients.—B. O. W.

ENGINEERS FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS

PATNA, April 5.

A number of engineers have been appointed by the Government for work in connection with the earthquake relief operations.

Major A. G. Wheeler and Mr. Lee are the first two be appointed. Mr. Lee will be posted at Monghyr and Major Wheeler at Muzaffarpur.

Mr. A. H. Nunn, assistant executive engineer, Bengal Senior Service of Engineers and Mr. H. V. Williams, Bengal Irrigation Department have been appointed as special engineers. The service of Mr. Williams have been placed at the disposal of the Bihar Government by the Government of Bengal.—A.P.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS IN U. S.

37 Lives Lost And Heavy Damage Done To Property

NEW YORK, April 4.

Thirty-seven lives it is feared, were lost and heavy damage done to the property owing to extensive floods in north and south-west, following torrential rains and sudden thaws.

A mother with five children is believed to have been drowned in Elk City (Oklahoma) in consequence of the sudden flooding if Washita river, and two dams burst in Hudson, and Wisconsin.

The rockey mountain region, however, is still gripped with wintry snow.—Reuter.

FROM JUHU TO PATNA

(Continued from Page 1).

prospers and the country benefits, such an ocular demonstration cannot but convince honest sceptics like me of our error, and I know the Swarajists to be patriotic enough to retrace their steps when experience has dis-illusioned them I would therefore be no party to putting any obstacles in their way or to carrying on any propaganda against the Swarajists' entry into the Legislatures though I cannot actively help them in a project in which I do not believe. The purpose of the Delhi and Cocanada Resolutions was to allow the Swarajists a chance of trying the method of Council-entry and that purpose can be served only if the "No-changers" with scrupulous honesty allow the Swarajists full liberty to pursue their programme in the Councils, unfettered by any obstruction from them.

IF HE WERE IN THE COUNCIL.

With regard to the method of work in the Councils, I will say that I would enter a Legislative body, if only I found that I could at all use it to advantage. If, therefore, I entered the Councils, I should, without following a general policy of obstruction, endeavour to give strength to the Constructive Programme of the Congress. I should, therefore, move resolutions requiring the Central and Provincial Governments, as the case may be—

(1) to make all their cloth purchases in hand-spun and hand-woven haddar;

(2) to impose a prohibitive duty on foreign cloth; and

(3) to abolish the drink and the drug revenue and at least correspondingly reduce the army expenditure.

If the Government refused to enforce such resolutions when carried in the Legislatures, I should invite them to dissolve them and take the vote of the electorate on the specific point. If the Government would not dissolve I should resign and prepare the country for Civil Disobedience.

When that stage is reached, the Swarajists will find me ready to work with, and under them. My test of fitness for Civil Disobedience remains the same as before.

NO-CHANGERS' POSITION.

During the state of probation, I should advise the No-changers not to worry about what the Swarajists are doing or saying and to prove their own faith by prosecuting the Constructive Programme with undivided energy and concentration. The Khaddar and the National schools are enough to occupy every available worker who believes in quiet, honest and undemonstrative work. Hindu-Muslim problem too will tax the best energy and faith of the workers. The No-changers can justify their opposition to Council-entry only by showing the results of their application through the Constructive Programme, even as the Pro-changers must justify their entry by results. The No-changers are in one respect in an advantageous position, for they can secure the co-operation of the Pro-changers. The latter have declared their faith in the Constructive Programme, but their contention is that, by itself, the Constructive Programme cannot enable the country to reach the goal. In the prosecution however of the Constructive Programme outside the Legislatures, all No-changers, Pro-changers and others can, if they will, work in union through their respective organisations, if necessary.

SUCCESS OF NEW FUNDING LOAN

LONDON, April 5.

Subscriptions to the new Funding Loan have closed.

The list only open two hours, met with the expected success.

A Queue formed half-an-hour before the opening time, representing banks and other big financial institutions—Reuter.

SAUDI FORCES' BIG PUTSCH

Commander Claims Bloodless Victory Over Yemenites

MECCA, April 5.

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

The Saudi-Yemen War has taken a decisive and dramatic turn. The forces of King Ibn Saud under the command of Hamad Elshuweire, Governor of Tuhamat (Asir Province) marched on Tuesday and conquered the Mountain Chain of Harath.

This Mountain Chain dotted with forts forms the frontier between the Saudi and Yemen territories. In the big putsch against Yemens all the forts on Harath were captured with the full contingent of Yemen soldiers who were occupying it.

KING IBN SAUD:—whose forces are reported to have scored a victory over the Yemenites.

After capturing portions of Yemen territory the Governor in charge of Saudi offensive proclaimed a general amnesty to the citizens of captured territory. The infantry did not take part in the fight and the capture of the mountain fortifications was purely the work of the cavalry and armoured cars. There was absolutely no casualty and the Saudi army is continuing its triumphant march, while the Yemen forces are retreating irregularly.

A Cable of March 22 stated:—The Saudi-Arabian legation confirms the war between King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen.

A communique says that seven months' negotiations have been useless.

The Saudi forces under the Crown Prince have been ordered to dislodge the Yemen troops from the Highlands of Tehama. Contending parties are not members of the League of Nations.

SWARAJ PARTY MUST BE REVIVED

They Would Infuse Spirit Of Resistance Says Satyamurty

NAGPUR, April 5.

Mr. Satyamurthi arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the station by Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Mr. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharastra" and others.

Addressing a largely attended meeting at Patwardhan ground Barrister Deshmukh presiding, Mr. Satyamurti made a survey of the present political situation of the country and strongly pleaded for revival of the Swaraj Party and carrying on a tearing and raging propaganda against the White Paper.

He emphasised that the boycott of legislatures was suicidal, looked at from any point of view. The Swarajists had done something in the past and if they were given another chance they would infuse spirit of resistance in masses by carrying fight into the very portals of the enemy.

Mr. Satyamurti will confer tomorrow with Mr. Aney and Dr. Moonje.—United Press.

SENTRY SHOT DEAD

11 Undertrials' Successful Bid For Liberty

LAHORE, April 5.

Eleven undertrial dacoits escaped from Bhawalnagar police Station (Bhawalpur State) during the weakened with eleven muskets and 164 rounds of ammunition, according to a report received here.

It is reported that a large police party was on duty at a fair nearby and in their absence from the station undertrial dacoits induced the sentry to open the door of the lockup, snached the sentry's rifle and shot him.

Rushing out of the lock-up, they broke into the police armoury and decamped with a number of muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

The Superintendent of Police and a police party are in pursuit of the ranaways, but none of them have so far been arrested.—A. P.

TEXTILE DISPUTES

Bombay Tops List, Over 32000 Workers Being Involved

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The present condition of the cotton and woollen mills industry specially in Bombay is brought out in statistics published to-day classifying industrial disputes in India for the quarter ending December 1933. During the period 45 disputes arose in all provinces and 31 out of 32 disputes in cotton and woollen Mills arose in Bombay Presidency. In Bombay alone 32,872 workers were involved, losing 283,179 days out of the total loss of 414,111 days.

In Bengal 8 disputes arose involving 6,585 workers, losing 93,880 days.

In the Central Provinces in one dispute 1,400 men were involved for a loss of 27,200 days.

In Burma two disputes occurred involving 1,455 men, losing 4,310 days.

In Ajmer-Merwara 50 men were involved in one dispute and lost 3,900 days.

OVER WAGES.

Thirty-five out of 45 disputes arose over wages. Only five were successful (three in Bombay), five partially successful while 28 unsuccessful and 7 are still in progress. Twenty-seven disputes in cotton and woollen mills were over wages.

Three jute strikes involved 3,200 men and lost 73,650 days.—A. P.

PEACE RESTORED IN CANNANORE

CALICUT, April 5.

Complete peace has been restored in Cannanore where a clash occurred between Moplahs and Ezhavas during an Ezhava procession on the 29th March.

The District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have been camping here since then and conferring with leaders of both parties.

Further troubles have been averted as the result of an amicable settlement.—A.P.

INDO-IRISH TRADE TALKS

Proceeding In Strict Secrecy At India House

LONDON, April 5.

The India-Free State negotiations formally opened at the India House this morning and the conversation adjourned till lunch time until to-morrow.

It is understood in the meanwhile each side has referred a number of queries to the respective government.

The talks are proceeding in strict secrecy and it is not expected that an authoritative announcement will be made until the conclusion but it is understood that the conversations opened in an atmosphere most favourable to friendliness.—Reuter.

Free State Ministers Meet Indian Representatives In London

LONDON, April 4.

A preliminary informal meeting occurred at India House between Sir Bhupen Mitra, Sir George Rainy and Mr. Dulanty, who was accompanied by Mr. Fahy of the Free State Ministry for External Affairs and Mr. MacGuire of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to discuss the course of Indo-Irish trade negotiations

It is understood that the meetings are likely to be continued daily at India House.—Reuter.

3 KILLED IN GUN POWDER EXPLOSION

CALICUT, April 5.

News reaches here from Angadipuram of the death of two Indian Christians and a Hindu as a result of an explosion of gun powder.

All three were pyrotechnic experts and were engaged in preparing fireworks when the ingredients ignited causing the explosion.—A.P.

NATIONAL WEEK

Begins from TO-DAY
The 6th of April, 1934

TO HONOUR

The MARTYRS of JALLIANWALLA BAGH

Come to KHADI BHANDAR

Special Reduced Rates Till 15th April

(1) On EVERY PURCHASE of Khadi 6-1|4 per cent.
(2) On WOOLLEN VARIETIES 12-1|2 per cent to 25 per cent.
(3) On SILKEN KHADI 12-1|2 per cent.
(4) On SPECIAL WHITE VARIETIES 25 per cent to 50 per cent

(1) A.I.S.A.
KHADI BHANDAR
396, Kalkadevi Road.
BOMBAY 2.

(2) KHADI PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS,
KHADI SHOP
Chandaramji Girls High School Building
Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4

Readers' Views

FOREIGN DOCTORS IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement made in the Assembly by Mr. G.S. Bajpai, in reply to the enquiry of Mr. S.G. Jog, as to whether the Government of India had received any representation from the Bombay medical men in the matter of barring the influx of foreign medical men into India, Mr. Bajpai had replied in the negative.

I have, therefore, to give this public contradiction to the inaccurate and misleading reply of Mr. Bajpai, and to state authoritatively that a representation was certainly sent on behalf of the Bombay Medical and Dental Professions by me as the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bombay medical and dental professions.

In fact, I had sent a copy of the resolutions passed by our meeting of the Medical and Dental Professions to the Hon. Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and to Mr. Bajpai himself, and to the President and the Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State.

In view of the above facts, I have requested Mr. Bajpai to withdraw publicly his inaccurate and misleading statement that no representation had been received from the Bombay medical men. I hope, therefore, you will please give this contradiction early publicity in order to remove the wrong impression from the minds of the Members of the Central Legislature as well as the general public as to the facts in this case.

The third resolution passed by the meeting of the Bombay Medical and Dental Professions held on the 18th March, 1934, stated clearly that "this meeting urges upon the Government of India and the Central Legislature the pressing need of passing an Act to control the practice of medicine and dentistry in India by non-Indian doctors and dentists, and to restrict, in future, the practice of medicine and dentistry in India to the nationals of India on the lines laid down in the laws of all civilised countries, etc."

I need not add that the reply of the Government is unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the medical profession. As usual the Government wants to follow the policy of doing nothing or 'laissez faire.' But our Standing Committee has been appointed "to function till such time as the objects mentioned in the resolutions are effectively implemented." Our Committee will, therefore, not rest till the necessary legislation is passed to bar unrestricted admission of foreign doctors and dentists into India.—Yours etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI,
Secretary,
Standing Committee of the Medical & Dental Professions of Bombay.

Bombay Educational Week

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Division Education Week, published in your issue of the 2nd April, may I point out that Mr. Vakil in his address to the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference at Bordi did not say anything which could be interpreted as "wholesale condemnation of the present system of education" or which showed that he thought that "everything was rotten from the personnel and system of the inspectorate down to the syllabuses and methods of teaching now adopted." I was myself one of the workers at the Bordi Conference and was present when the address was delivered and have a copy of it before me. I wonder on what basis the writer has framed his impressions of the address above-quoted.

Mr. Vakil's suggestion to raise the qualification for secondary school teachers from University matriculation to graduation in the case of all future recruitment of school personnel is, indeed, very timely and wholesome, since it is the only way of securing a superior class of teachers for secondary schools.

The suggestion for the maintenance of a teachers' register is also most welcome and thoroughly practicable. Such registers are maintained in England and other countries. They are not there regarded as "foreign to the ideals of teaching."

As regards the use of vernaculars as media of instruction in secondary schools, every educationist everywhere is agreed that the mother-tongue of the pupils should be medium of instruction. The use of the vernacular medium of instruction is, however, never intended to be enforced in any school whether situated in Bombay or elsewhere.

It is intended to be left to the option of the school authorities concerned according to their own circumstances.—Yours etc.,

BHANUPRASAD.
D. SHAH.
Bordi, April 3.

Remember That Bihar Needs 15 Crores For Reconstruction

Help A Noble Cause By Sending Liberal Contributions

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Thursday our readers contributed Rs. 1,100.
The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,09,000.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Thursday.

Bhavanidas & Co. Grass for Cows	101	0	0
Thakordas Nevanram Grass for Cows	5	0	0
One Garthosthi	100	0	0
A Sympathiser	15	0	0
A Sympathiser	25	0	0
T A Kulkarni Nasik	30	10	0
Jaisukhrai Chendra Shanker	7	0	0
Miss Sunita Ramchandra V Kowshik	2	0	0
V A L Soliani	1	0	0
Member of the Jolly 15th Gamdevi Bombay	11	3	0
The [illegible] Triangle Club (YMCA)	35	3	3
Messrs Mungra & Co of Valod	5	0	0
A K Mehta	2	0	0
Ratanlal Sukhlal Shah Manager The Nawab of Cambay Mills Cambay collection from workers through C S Trivedi	233	11	0
A T Shah	10	0	0
Krishna S Pinge	5	0	0
Nathu Urfe Hariram Dossa and [illegible]ji Visanji Broker Shiny Dana	5	0	0
Parsi family	2	0	0
G[illegible] Bande Khudu	3	0	0
The Devadigas Sudharak Sangh Bombay through P N Rao	25	0	0
From Barcelona through Bhaidas Karasandas & Co. Bombay	133	0	0
Mr B J Mehta	5	0	0
Mr N D Dixit	0	8	0
Motilal Dahyabhai Zaveri	11	0	0
Mr K M [illegible]arandi for "A"	10	0	0
One Old Parsi Lady	5	0	0
Staff of Sha Harakchand Belji & Co.	70	0	0
Staff of Thaker Hirji Keshanji Kesarnala	251	0	0
Staff of Messrs Habib Abdul Gani & Sons	50	0	0
Staff of Sha Dalsukhbai Hiralal & Co	35	0	0
Sha Maganlal Lalubhai Dalal	11	0	0
A Sympathiser	5	0	0
Resident of Mormugao Harbour through M R Chittal as below	42	0	0
Haji Osman Gani	2	8	0
Kalappa Kundgol	2	8	0
V P Fernandez	2	0	0
A Christian	2	0	0
A V Kamat	1	0	0
D B Rajadhyaksh	1	0	00
D S Patel	1	0	0
Nagesh N Naik	1	0	0
C Martins	1	0	0
V Agadi	1	0	0
M V Bailoili	1	0	0
B M Naidu	1	0	0
P S Sitaram Iyer	1	0	0
A K RANE	1	0	0
A P Hoskote	1	0	0
M R Chittal	1	0	0
W V Raiker and Gopinath Raiker	1	0	0
Y A Khopker	1	0	0
Keshavlal N Patel	1	0	0
N S Shanbhag	1	0	0
S Mastihussein	1	0	0
A Sympathiser	1	0	0
A Parsee	1	0	0
V Keshavalu	0	0	0
S A Patker	1	0	0
S A Wadood	1	0	0
Manoher Kenkre	1	0	0
B Somshekerrao	1	4	0
R M Kachur	1	0	0
A P Iyengar	1	0	0
T R Venkatraman	1	0	0
Pro Bono Publico	1	0	0
K G Raiker	1	0	0
Roque D'Souza & M Sheriff & V N Naber	1	4	0
Total	42	0	0
Mrs Ramabai Sarvotham Mahale Karjat as below	12	0	0
Sheth Devidin Shital	5	0	0
Sheth Kesarimal Jethaji	5	0	0
Sheth Gulamhussain	2	0	0
Total Rs.	12	0	0
Mr G R Nagurkar	2	0	0
Parshotamdas Damji Mehta	10	0	0
Mr K K Paranjpe	10	0	0

Regaining Bombay's Lost Trade

First Meeting Of Commercial Interests With Railways "Highly Satisfactory"

BOMBAY, April 5.

The first of Bombay's trade conferences held this morning at the G.I.P. Railway headquarters is characterised by those who attended it as "highly satisfactory." Representatives of various Chambers of Commerce, Presidency Trades Associations, Commercial Associations and the Railways discussed an agenda of 14 items affecting Bombay's trade for over two hours.

REWEIGHMENT OF GOODS.

The question of re-weighment of goods on arrival at destination in ordrr to check losses in transport was thoroughly discussed. Trade representatives urged that more adequate facilities for re-weighment should be given. Railway authorities stated that although there was no statutory provision for reweighment, yet 25 per cent of all inward freight was reweighed by the railways for the purpose of their own check and they would sympathetically consider any adjustments to obviate hardships. It was pointed out that speedy clearance of goods from the terminus was of paramount importance and it would be impossible to provide facilities for a full reweighment of all traffic on arrival at destination. In this connection it was also pointed out that the charge for wharfage at the Wadi Bunder Goods Yard was made not for revenue purposes but in order to ensure speedy clearance of goods and to avoid congestion by preventing the use of the goods yards as a godown.

WHARFAGE CHARGES.

Trade interests also pointed out that clearance was deemed to be discontinued at 3-30 p.m. on the B.B. and C.I. Railway, while the G.I.P. Railway gave delivery up to 5 p.m. The G.I.P. Railway promised to reconsider the position so that goods available for delivery after 3-30 p.m. would not rank for wharfage charges until the next day.

The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, however, pointed out that any step leading to less expeditious clearing might probably be condemned later by the trade interests concerned.

OIL COMPANIES' LOSSES.

Representations were also made on behalf of oil companies that inexpert repacking of vans ontaining oil in tins where vans were reopened at Kalyan for checking was responsible for heavy losses. The G.I.P. Railway company stated that vans were not usually opened as suggested but that only in those cases where the vans' seals were broken or where there were obvious signs of leak were the vans opened, searched and repacked. In these cases the railway company offered to arrange for immediate advice by wire to be sent to the consignor and also offered to provide facility for repacking to be carried out under the supervision of the consignor's inspector where transhipment was necessary.

Various claims for freight reduction were also discussed and it was agreed that full documented cases for reduction should be made available to the company for examination prior to future meetings.—A.P.

AJMER WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Two Office-Bearers Of Employees Union Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, April 4.

Messrs. Bharadwaj and Bedekar—office bearers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union were arrested last evening in connection with the strike of the workers of several departments of the Carriage shops.

The arrests were made after a meeting of strikers.

It will be remembered that the workers of the Carriage shop at Ajmer went on strike on the 20th ultimo in support of their demand for a higher grade, promotions etc. which was due. At that time the strike terminated in view of the assurance of the Agent who promised to consider the matter and to give his decision on April 2.

As this decision was unfavourable the workers have come out on strike.

EXODUS TO SIMLA

NEW DELHI, April 5.

It is officially announced that the Government of India offices close at Delhi on 26th April and re-open in Simla on the 27th.—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI, April 5.

It is understood that a movement has been set on foot to organise a powerful depuation representative of all sections of the community to wait on H. E the Viceroy to urge the need for British Government honouring their pledges regarding responsible Government and provincial autonomy.

Reports from London during the past month suggesting that there may be material modification of the White Paper have given rise to this movement. The idea is that the Viceroy should be kept posted with the trend of popular opinion to enable him to press it effectively on the authorities in London.

It is said that Pandit Malaviya has asked the various leaders shortly to meet him in this connection.—A. P.

POLICE BAN ON PROCESSIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Although the mill situation was quiet to-day the authorities with a view to check even the least disturbance have added one more precautionary measure.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bride has to-day issued an order Under Sec. 48 of the District Police Act requiring all processions of any kind to apply for passes from the D.S.P. without which no procession could be taken out. Marriage, funeral and religious processions are exempted from the operation of this order to come in force from April 7.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Tramway Extension To Matunga

The residents of Matunga will learn with great relief that they will have very shortly an extension of tramway service from Dadar Tram Terminus to the King's Circle, Matunga. This extension was necessary in view of the expansion of the Matunga colony which has taken place in recent years. This line should have been constructed years ago to meet the requirements of the residents of Matunga and its surroundings, but somehow or other the Tramways Company postponed the project, although the Municipal Corporation had granted the permission as far back as 1920. The Company, however, have now agreed to undertake the construction and it is hoped they would take the job in hand immediately. The general manager of thee Company has applied for permission of the Government and as soon as that is granted, the work will be proceeded with. The passengers travelling on this extension will be charged half an anna.

Cycle Thieves Menace

To check the increasing number of cycle thefts in the city the Commissioner of Police is offering a small reward to any citizens arresting a cycle thief. For sc time past cycle thefts in the city have become common and the police have to attend to innumerable complaints that are being lodged daily of missing cycles. It must be remembered that in most of these the owners of cycles are themselves to blame for the thefts. Very often they leave their cycles by the roadside without taking the precaution of locking them up. These are easily removed by the watchful thieves, who ride off as if the cycles were their own property.

Recently some cases came to the notice of the Police where cycles placed near the staircases of buildings had been stolen. In a majority of these cases also the owners had left them unlocked and had gone probably to see their friends to find that by the time they returned the cycles had disappeared. A police officer discussing this question remarked that these thefts would decrease considerably if the owners took the elementary precaution of locking them before leaving them unattended either by the roadside or under the stair-case of a building.

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

Railway Officer's Wife Succumbs To Injuries

IS IT A CASE OF SUICIDE?

Smoke issuing through the ventilators of a locked room in Pavri Chawl, Dadar, gave the first clue to a grim tragedy which ended in the death of the young wife of Mr. Wasudeo Dixit, Deputy Station Master, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Dadar.

It appears that Radhabai Dixit, aged 25, the deceased lady, was residing with her husband Wasudeo Dixit in Pavri Chawl, Pavri Wadi, Dadar. On Thursday morning her husband went to attend to his duties at the station as usual.

At about 10-45 a.m. neighbours noticed smoke issuing through the ventilators of the room of Mr. Dixit. Every effort to get into the room failed as the doors were bolted from inside. The latch of the door was removed through the ventilators and it is alleged Radhabai emerged with her saree enveloped in flames. The fire was extinguished and she was rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries at about 12-30 p.m.

IS IT SUICIDE?

The Mahim Police were informed of the tragedy and Sub Inspector Padwal with Sergeant Watson arrived on the scene and searched the room. They found two bottles, one containing Methylated Spirits and the other Kerosine Oil. The deceased had probably, it is presumed, sprinkled the oil on her saree and then had set fire to it.

The motive behind the tragedy is not known and the Police are investigating into the matter.

ARRESTED AT ADEN & BROUGHT TO BOMBAY

Harold Francis Laurence (33) a European, who was arrested for alleged cheating at Aden on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was brought to Bombay by the English Mail boat S. S. "Corfu", which arrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon.

The accused was escorted by Inspector Watkins.

ENGLISHMAN LOSES £9000 IN CONFIDENCE TRICK

A young Englishman, whose name is given as Richard Hansard, who arrived in Paris a few days ago, has lost £9,000 through falling into the hands of three English-speaking crooks.

He was trying in somewhat incomprehensible French to explain something to the keeper of a newspaper stall in the Grands Boulevards when he was accosted by a helpful Englishman, who, introducing himself as Mr. Medhurst, offered to act as his interpreter. The two then repaired to a cafe, and there they met, as by chance, two Americans who introduced themselves as Thompson and Baher. The three strangers then played on Mr. Hansard the usual confidence trick, and this morning he lodged his complaint with the French police.—"Manchester Guardian."

RADIO ORDERS FOR POLICE

63 Stations In Osaka To Get Warnings Of Big Cases In Future

The Osaka Prefectural police will shortly install radio broadcasting equipment in the Prefectural Government Office to speed up its connection with 63 police stations within the prefecture. Whenever a big case breaks out, the prefectural police is to broadcast its orders. This is a preliminary step toward the proposed operation of police cars equipped with the receiving sets within the limits of cities.

The police radio instalment will cost the Prefectural Government a little more than Yen 34,300, and the upkeep about Yen 8,000 a year. The plan was submitted for approval of Mr. Imai, head of the police affairs section, on March ..

According to the plan, the broadcasting station and the machinery room will be established either on the 5th or the 6th floor of the Osaka Prefectoral Government building, the battery room will be located in the basement, and 30 foot antennas will be stretched on the roof.

THEY WANT EQUAL PAY

Women Hold Demonstration In London

A mass meeting of women representing teachers, lift-girls, land girls, engineers, house decorators, office cleaners, women chefs, bank clerks, women secretaries, librarians, civil servants, and many other callings was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, in mail week, to demand equal pay for equal work.

The following resolution was discussed and finally adopted:—

This mass meeting declares that men and women should receive the same pay for doing the same work and calls upon the Government, local authorities, and other employers to put this principle of equal pay for equal work into practice.

Mrs. Wintringham, who presided, said the principle of equal pay for equal work had long been acknowledged, but though women had obtained justice in many fields there were still missing links.

Major Hills, M.P., said that he had consistently stood for equality all through his political career because it was the only sane and just thing to pay for work irrespective of sex.

Miss Winifred Holtby said that women did not want to be blacklegs—they were forced to be. "Women are used for the purpose of undercutting men's wages," she said. "They are paid less than men for traditional reasons. Except for certain professions, such as medicine and the stage, where women have fought for and secured equality, in most cases private employers have followed the Government's example of paying less wages to women than to men."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

self for three consecutive meetings of the Central Board without the consent of the Governor-General in Council. The same disqualification would apply to the members of the Local Board. The directors of course can resign their offices, the difference being that the Central Board directors must address their resignation to the Governor-General-in-Council whereas the Local Board offices may be resigned by a resignation addressed to the Central Board.

GENERAL MEETINGS

The General meeting of the shareholders is to be held annually at any of the offices of the bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the bank are closed provided that these meeting shall not be held consecutively on two occasions at any one place. The meetings of course are to be convened by the Central Board. Here the shareholders are given power to discuss the annual accounts as well as the report of the Central Board and the auditors on the working of the bank and the annual balance-sheet and accounts respectively. The voting power is the same as in case of election of directors, proxies being used on demand of a poll.

(To Be Continued).

SENSITIVE BOY COMMITS SUICIDE

Ignominy Of Failure In Exam.

LAHORE, April .

Ignominy of his failure in class examination having proved too much for him Sadagar Singh a student of Attari Dav School committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself under a running train.

Before doing so he sent back to his parents his cycle and purse containing Rs. 2 and annas 10 that he had with him at the time. —United Press.

THE JOB-HUNTER

(Continued from page 6).

he rushes. He begs a sheet of clean paper. And writes an application. He states that hard work will not frighten him, that he will not hesitate to work even more than the stipulated time should it be necessary. And he runs to the office concerned with the application in his hand A rude shock awaits him. He confronts a huge army of job-hunters—men without work like himself—already assembled. They are a motely crowd: they represent all sorts of castes and creeds; all kinds of ages all shades of opinion. And all are waiting. Waiting with dilated eyes and with hungry looks on their faces.

The sight of this army cools his ardour and sends a chill through his veins. Gone are the fond dreams of future peace and happiness. In their stead steps in Gloom. Gloom—Tribulation—Despair—Death. More often than not he beats a hasty retreat. The sight of so many men, every inch of their bodies spelling Hunger—and Want—and Misery—awes him and he retires. But, sometimes, with courage in his hands, he goes in. He interviews the Manager and is told that, should his services be required, he would be informed within a fortnight. He returns with mingled hope and fear in his breast.

He counts each day. Time appears to pass with tortoise slowness. At last the fortnight elapses. He receives no letter. His services are not wanted. He is to continue his life of wretched poverty and inconceivable misery. His castles have been built in Spain. Despair seizes him. The sea is invitini. He yields—and is gone!

For he feels he has waited enough. He's tired. He's tired of waiting—for ever waiting!

Princes Protection Bill Passes Second Reading

SHARP EXCHANGES BETWEEN PURI AND RANGA IYER

Sir Mohamad Yakub Regrets "Himalayan Blunder Of Princes"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

"An hour's thrill" is how the press gallery men felt when Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Puri were settling their account on the floor of the Assembly.

Sir Harry Haig summed up his description of the opposition by saying that it was based on prejudice that executive always acts arbitrary and in disregard of law. He had the satisfaction of seeing his motion for the Second Reading pass without division. His strength was indicative of the vote on division for closure of the debate which the Opposition had challenged in view of the fact that Sir Harisingh Gour and others still wished to speak.

Twenty-two against Government's 55 showed a comfortable majority and though the bill must face a prolonged discussion its passag ie assured.

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Further consideration of the Princes' Protection Bill was resumed in the Legislative Assembly today.

Mr. Jadhav narrated several grievances of the State subjects. Land revenue was the highest, although it was some satisfaction that some States had no income-tax. The most important reason in his opinion for trouble in the States was the low salaries paid to their public servants. They were always discontented and serious corruption and bribery prevailed. In almost all the States, no newspapers were allowed, so that free expression and association were completely suppressed.

He did not agree with Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari's definition of Paramountcy. He was opposed to the Bill in its present form because neither the Princes' Chamber nor any individual Prince had asked for protection. He, however, was in favour of preventing Jathas from entering State-territories. He would urge Government to see that the States maintained a proper Civil List.

"SHOW OF ZABARDUSTI"

Mr. N. C. Neogy assured the House that the Opposition Members were not inspired by animosity in their stand in the Select Committee. As regards Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya's remark that the superiority of status claimed by the Paramount Power constituted a "Show of Zabardusti" Mr. Neogy said that the treaties described the princes as owing allegiance and loyalty to the British Crown. The subjects had a right to rise in insurrection against the ruler but British arms stood between the subjecteds and the ruler. It was to secure the integrity of the States' that the Government came to the House to seek power, but Mr. Neogy held that the House was entitled to ask the Government to discharge their solemn obligations to States subjects as well. He was not prepared to support such a measure when he found that the rights and privileges of the people were not duly safeguarded by the Paramount Power.

WARNING TO HOUSE.

The speaker pointed out that if such a measure was necessary in the interests of Federation let it be taken up by the Federal Assembly.

Mr. Neogy warned the House that the legislation, though temporary now, would be made permanent before it expired and that when the Home Member was asked as to what his intention was in this matter he gave only a significant smile. (Laughter).

WHERE JUSTICE IS MOCKERY.

Mr. Neogy declared his willingness to give protection to the person of the ruler or his family against blackmail if the provisions' penalizing writing against the administration were withdrawn.

Mr. Dumasia:—"You opposed such an amendment in the Select Committee."

Mr. Neogy said that that amendment was out of order. Proceeding he pointed out that a magistrate trying a case in British India would have no personal knowledge. That would reduce judicial proceedings to a mockery.

"CROCODILE TEARS."

Mr. Ranga Iyer characterized as "Crocodile tears" Mr. Neogy's feelings for the person of the ruler and their relatives. The speaker would not give protection to the person of the rulers and their family unless they became constitutional heads of their States. He asked them to learn a lesson from Irelan and try to take a united India by passing this bill. He hoped that the bill which was temporary would become permanent. The distinction that Mr. Neogy attempted to draw between the States' Administration and the person of the ruler was similar to the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Not even half per cent of Indian newspapers wrote about Indian States and Mr. Ranga Iyer considered that th bill was a tribute to Indian newspapers.

Mr. Ranga Iyer pointed out that in the name of agitation against Indian States administration, there was a good deal of communal feeling generated in British India, and it was necessary to prevent that mischief. Let the Assembly Members look more to the future than to the past.

Sir Mohamad Yakub asked Sir Harry Haig if Indian Princes wanted this Bill.

The Home Member replied, that though no formal representation had been made by the Princes, the Government of India had no doubt that they as a body wanted the measure.

HIMALAYAN BLUNDER.

Sir Mohamad Yakub: "Then I am sorry for them. This is the second Himalayan blunder of the Princes, the first being their agreement to join in Federation with British India. But I support this measure of protection, to Indian States, because British Indian courts and lawyers would be enabled to scrutinise the administration of Indian States, and thereby the latter might be induced to fall into line with British India. If there are blackmailing journalists, their activities should be checked."

Mr. Ankleśaria supporting the bill said that every member had agreed to the principle of protecting the Princes, but none had suggested a better method of protection than that outlined in the Bill.

LIMITED SCOPE.

Sir B. L. Mitter said it was irrelevant to discuss the question of paramountcy. The position was: "Here are certain States all over India and we in British India are their neighbours. As neighbours they are entitled to some amount of protection. We have nothing to do with their internal organisation. All we have to see is to give them protection against mischievous activities of certain persons in British India. The Bill has nothing to do with the constitution or internal affairs of States. The words "to protect the administration of States in India which are under the suzerainty of His Majesty" were inserted merely to distinguish these States from the French or Portuguese India. Sardar Sant Singh had stated that every subject had a right to rebel. The House was not discussing the internal organisation of a State. The issues before the House were whether the need for protection existed and what measure of protection was necessary.

PURI-IYER TUSSLE.

Mr. B. R. Puri opened his speech by replying to arguments of Mr. Ranga Iyer, whom he described as a member of the European group.

Mr. Ranga Iyer who sits on benches on which European group members sit, on a point of correction, stated he was a member of the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Puri thereupon interjected. "Then he is (sailing) under false colours".

Mr. Ranga Iyer took objection to the words 'false colours", pointing out that the seat was allotted to him by the President and demanded that the words be withdrawn.

Mr. Puri: I refuse to withdraw.

The President pointed out that the seat was allotted to Mr. Ranga Iyer who was a member of the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Puri: Then I apologise to the Chair.

SHARP EXCHANGES.

Mr. Puri devoted a good part of his speech to an analysis of Mr. Ranga Iyer's attitude.

He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Ranga Iyer, resulting in sharp exchanges between the two members. The Chair intervened several times, and eventually advised Mr. Ranga Iyer to wait till Mr. Puri had completed his speech to give any explanation he wanted.

Mr. Puri wondered whether Mr. Ranga Iyer's views of to-day were those of one belonging to the Nationalist Party or Mr. Ranga Iyer or as President of the Upper India Journalists Association, for the speaker detected a remarkable change in his views.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting said that he had not changed his views with regard to protection for the princes. He had always opposed restriction on the liberties of the Press with reference to administration in British India, and wondered why similar restriction had been put in regard to their criticism of Indian States.

Mr. Puri proceeding referred to Mr. Glancy's speech and quoted from it a portion, which in his opinion, was to the effect that it was Mr. Ranga Iyer who suggested to the Political Secretary that there was blackmailing of North Indian States.

RANGA IYER DENIES.

Mr. Ranga Iyer vehemently denied this as reprehensible untruth and further pointed out that he had had no conversation with the Political Secretary with regard to the provisions in this Bill relating to the Press.

Mr. Puri referred to Mr. Ranga Iyer's observations about Mr. Neogy's speech and again Mr. Ranga Iyer rose to make a personal explanation, when the President stated that he could not allow these continuous interruptions. but would allow any member to interrupt a speaker, provided the speaker would give way.

Mr. Glancy rose and made it clear that what he meant in his speech was that certain members, including Mr. Ranga Iyer had drawn attention on the floor of the House to that particular aspect of the trouble (blackmailing) and not that any member gave him any information.

Mr. Puri thanked Mr. Glancy for the explanation, and proceeding referred to Mr. Ranga Iyer in his capacity as editor of the "Daily Herald," Lahore. Mr. Puri said that when the Kashmir agitation was on, there was a good deal of feeling in the Punjab and Mr. Ranga Iyer advertised several days in his paper that he was going to bring out a book exposing maladministration in Kashmir, but suddenly the advertisement disappeared and the book never saw the light of day.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer indignantly rose and explained that at that time he was in Delhi and had received a warning from the Punjab Government objecting to the spirit of certain articles and threatening heavy securities. So he (Mr. Ranga Iyer) did not bring out the book. If Mr. Puri was prepared to take the responsibility, he would hand over a copy:—

CHAIR INTERVENES.

Mr. Puri proceeding referred to Mr. Ranga Iyer, who again interrupted and the President thereupon quoted a ruling given in the past from the Chair and advised Mr. Ranga Iyer to wait till the speaker had finished.

The President added that if interruptions reached a stage when a speaker could not proceed, then the Chair must protect the speaker.

Continuing Mr. Puri said that Sardar Raghubir Singh had described Princes as children of the British Government, but as subjects were the children of their rulers, there was no reason why the British Government should protect its children and not its grandchildren. (Laughter)

Mr. Puri characterised Mr. Glancy's speech as clever, because it did not give the names of States and there was no way of checking the accuracy of his statements. Similarly, Mr. Puri remarked, in most of the States, there was rank maladministration, justice was corrupt and conditions of slavery prevailed.

He would quote chapter and verse to prove this charge, if Mr. Glancy did the same to prove his tribute to the States. They had been asked to talk in moderation about the States, but "there are times when moderation means hypocricy." The Home Member had told them that States had not demanded this Bill, but would welcome it. He asked whether the rulers had even been informally sounded. Mr. Puri paused for an answer.

Sir Harry Haig:—The Hon'ble Member does not like to be interrupted. So let him continue his speech.

WARNS STATES

Mr. Puri inferred that no State had asked for the measure. The Home Department had not obtained the views of rulers, even after the Bill had been presented to the House. The position would hereafter be that whereas States would knock on the head of any agitation inside the State, the Government of India would prevent agitation outside, so that rulers would continue the existing form of administration. He warned the States that they were at the parting of the ways and that measures such as these would cause further estrangement between the rulers and ruled and prove disastrous.

Dr. DeSousa welcomed the Bill.

WOULD DRIVE AGITATION UNDERGROUND

Maulvi Shafee Daoodi thought that the Bill would not bring happiness to the Indian States, but on the other hand, would drive the people to secret societies and hidden conspiracies. They had already had bitter experience in the past of how most Indian States were ruled under conditions in which even a whisper of grievances was not allowed. A measure of this kind was most repressive in all aspects and would merely restrict the liberties and rights of the people. Jathas were nothing more than a warning to the Administrations concerned, and now if even that was prevented, he feared that great trouble lay ahead, because people were already desperate. He asked Mr. Glancy to explain in what other way people could endeavour to remove their sufferings.

Mr. Yamin Khan explained some legal aspects of the Bill.

Dealing with various offences under the Bill, Mr. Yamin Khan suggested certain modifications so as to make the Bill suitable to combat human ingenuity on occasions.

At this stage, several members demanded closure, but other wished to speak.

The President accepted closure, the House divided and carried the Bill by 55 votes to 28.

HAIG'S REPLY.

Sir Harry Haig replying remarked that the clouds had discharged their lightning. As a prudent man, he would confine himself to the merits of the Bill. One point which had been continually brought up was that States had made no demand for the Bill. The Home Member said that the Bill was in part very definitely required, in the interest of British India, as the movement of Jathas stirred up feelings in British territory, and obviously, it was in the interest of States as well that such a movement should not develop and be directed against their administration.

What then was the significance of the enquiry whether the States had or had not made a formal request for the legislation? If it could be shown that the States were opposed to the legislation it would be a different matter; but no Member had suggested that.

The Home Member endorsed Mr. Neogy's remarks that members of the Select Committee did not approach the Bill in a spirit of hostility to the States. The provisions dealing with conspiracies and jathas had been approved by speakers.

NOT EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

Objection had centred around the clause relating to the press. Sir Abdur Rahim had put the case with moderation, but Sir Abdur's angle of vision was different from the speaker's. Probably it was due to different training. He with his executive mind believed in prevention, while Sir Abdur Rahim preferred to let the offence be committed, and then punish it. The official case was not that the measure was one of emergency. If it had been, it would have been included in an Ordinance Law. Such powers had existed as the ordinary law of the land for twelve years under the old Press Act. He did not, therefore, accept it as valid criticism that they were introducing an emergency legislation at a time when the emergency was already passing away. As it was, the provision relating to the press would have effect only, so long as the temporary Press Emergency Act lasted. He was content to leave to the future Government to decide whether similar powers would be necessary in those days.

Finally, Sir Harry Haig said that it had been suggested that Conference of State subjects would be prohibited, he remarked: "I think that suggestion could only be made by those who believe that the Executive acts always in the most arbitrary manner and without regard to provisions of the law".

Sir Harry Haig's motion to take the Select Committee report into consideration was passed without a division.

The House adjourned till to-to-morrow.—A. P.

The members of the National Indian Association, Ladies Branch, Bombay were "At Home" to Lady Brabourne on Tuesday evening at the P. V. M. Gymkhana.

Bus Drivers And Conductors Come To Blows

Demand For Taxes Result In Fracas

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A conductor received stab wounds and two others including a police officer were slightly injured in the course of a fracas between bus drivers and Punjabi conductors appointed by the Cantonment authorities of Barrackpore for realisation of taxes payable to them.

The practice was apparently resented by drivers who as a mark of protest recently left the Cantonment bus stand and rented a private plot of land for the purpose. As one of these buses was coming out of the improvised stand in order to ply for hire, the conductors' men demanded tax which the driver refused to pay.

The latter thereupon are stated to have attacked the driver and in the course of the disturbance that followed a conductor was stabbed and is now lying in the hospital in a serious condition.

The alleged assailant as well as four men including a sanitary inspector and a 'daroga' were taken into custody and were later released on bail.

It is understood that the taxi drivers who are similarly taxed have ceased plying within Barrackpore Cantonment limits.—A.P.

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Latest Commercial News

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN AMERICAN COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 7 Points Down

STEADY TONE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Chicago Wheat Easy But Argentine Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, April 5.

On Thursday, the sterling dollar cross rate presented a slightly downward tendency and the sterling franc cross rate displayed an upward trend.

SMALL CHANGES IN NEW YORK COTTON.

There was no fresh incentive in the New York cotton market and so prices witnessed small changes.

IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD PRICES.

London gold prices recovered somewhat to-day and silver also improved a little although business was small.

CHICAGO WHEAT EASY.

Chicago wheat ruled easy on account of commission houses selling and favourable weather reports. Argentine Linseed witnessed a small rise. There was very small business in the Liverpool wheat market.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES EASIER.

The London Stock Exchange displayed no activity to-day while gilt-edged securities ruled easier.

THE NEW LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

The New British Loan was over-subscribed within half an hour from the opening time.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 5.

Previous closing rate	.....	12.05
To-day's opening rate	.....	12.06
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.98
Difference	.....	—.07
Broach Expectation July	Rs.	201-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 5.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.09
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.14
Difference	.....	+.05
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.12
Difference	.....	+.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 5.

There was very little to influence the New York Cotton Market to-day and although the Liverpool market ruled with slightly better prices this gave no stimulation to buyers. Prices ruled within a narrow range and the undertone was steady with a downward trend for the most part of the session.

Opening one point higher than the previous closing at 12.06 for May prices receded on profittaking to 11.99 but later on some foreign buying prices improved and May was quoted at 12.04.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.98 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 5

The following were the opening ranges

May	(11.98/11.98) 12.06/12.06
July	(12.10/12.10) 12.16/12.15
October	(12.24/12.24) 12.31/12.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May	(6.06) 6.14
American May	(6.03) 6.12
Egyptian May	(8.50) 8.55
Egyptian July	(8.50) 8.56

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 5.
10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 1 point up, Broach July-August was dealt in at Rs. 200-12 and later at Rs. 201-4 at night. Fluctuations in the New York cotton market were small so the local market also moved within a narrow range. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 201-4 although New York cotton futures were 4 points down.

EVADED ARREST FOR TWO YEARS

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, ex-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation who was arrested at Bally on Sunday last after having successfully evaded arrest for over two years in connection with activities in furtherance of terrorist movement was placed before the District Magistrate of Howrah this afternoon and ordered to be remanded to police custody pending further enquiry.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 5.

Previous closing	.....	5.16 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.15 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 5.

Previous closing	.....	5.16 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.16 1/4
To-day's closing	.....	5.14 7/8
Difference	.....	—.01 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, April 5.

Previous closing	.....	78.28
To-day's opening	.....	78.25
To-day's closing	.....	77.96
Difference	.....	—.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 5.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 516 1/4 which later declined to 515 1/8.

The closing rate was 5.14 7/8

Franc opened at 78.25 and improved 78.46.

The rate finally closed at 77.96

LONDON SILVER

London, April 5.

Business was small.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 7/8d.	20d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 5.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-3	£6-14-8½

BULLION

London, April 5.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-14-3) £6-14-8 1/2
Silver (19 7/8d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 5.

3 months (1 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 5.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.91 7/8) 5.89 3/8
New York on Bombay (39.00) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.97) 0.97 7/8
London on Milan (60.12) 60.00
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 5.

There was very little doing in the local bullion market. Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/1, 60/15 and 61/2 and on steady Shanghai advices and slight improvement in London silver the local market ruled steady prices finally closing at 55/2, 61 and 61/3 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/5, 33/6 and 33/6/9 and slightly improved on easy dollar finally closing at 33/6/9, 33/7/9, 33/8/9 for ready 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh delivery.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 5.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53 1/2 and October 55 3/4 Business was small.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 5.

Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and more favourable weather reports. May was quoted at 86 3/8, July at 86 1/8 and September 87.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 5.

Chicago oats were quiet with May at 32 1/8. Business was moderate.

Rye was quoted at 48 1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 5.

Although the undertone in the Argentine market was quiet, prices were quoted at higher rates than yesterday's closing. May at noon was quoted at 12.17 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£226 7/8) £238 5/8 firm.
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 9/16 firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £35 3/4 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First Market Arrival Continent New Crop April-May (£16 7/16) £ 16 1/4 value.
Dundee April (unquoted) £18 1/2
Lightning April (unquoted) £17 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/32) 5 9/32 paid and value. April-June (5 7/16) 5 7/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£10 15/16) £11 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£10 13/16) £10 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 1/2) £9 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£8 15/16) £9 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Jute Shares continued to rule steady throughout the session with good business passing. In coals a fair turnover took place at firm rates. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/2 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/2 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/10; 4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 100/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/15 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/12 odd lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 102/7 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/12 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1272; Imperial Bank conty 320; Central Bank 23/12 small lot.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 94/8; Howrah Amta Light 88.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/9; Kesoram pref 111 small lots.

Coals:—Bengal 248; New Beerbhoom 12/10; Pench Valley 36/8; Standard 29/8.

Jutes:—Albion 270; Anglo India ordy 391; Anglo India pref 130; Auckland ordy 233; Barnagore 171; Belvedere 402 small lot; Budge Budge 355 small lot; Cheviot 244 small lot; Clive 32/10; Champdany 170 small lot; Fort Gloster 591 small lot; Fort William 291/8 small lot; Gourepore pref 117; Hooghly ordy 70; Howrah 57; Hukumchand ordy 15; Hukumchand pref 103 small lot; India 286/8; Kamarhatty 567; Kamarhatty pref 120; Kankinarrah 478 small lot; Kelvin 572 small lot; Lansdowne 169 small lot; Naihati 434 small lot; National 26/1; Northbrook pref 132; Nuddea 33/12; Orient 230 small lot; Reliance pref 137; Standard 360/8; Soorah 18/8; Union 481/8; Waverley pref 55.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric New Issue 12/12 cum div; Burn and Co., ordy 231/8 small lot; Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref 104; Indian Standard Wagon pref 120; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16/14 small lot; Great Eastern Hotel 75; Midnapore Zemindary 64/8.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 11/8; Carew and Co., 17/2; Cawnpore 32/4; Dyer Meakin 77; Murree Brewery 191; New Savan 13/6; Ryam 35.

Teas:—Banarhat ordy 380; Central Cachar 91 cum div; Cooliekocsie 177; Sungma 12/4 ex div; Tezpore 10/10.

Debentures:—6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debentures 102/12.

ANOTHER MATCH FACTORY CLOSES

DUBRI, April 5.

The Assam Match Company, a Swedish concern has dispensed with the services of its labourers and given a month's notice to its clerical staff.

About 500 will thus be deprived of their employment.

The action is understood to have been precipitated by the excise duty proposed to be levied. —A.P.

EARLY CLOSING OF THE NEW 3 PER CENT FUNDING LOAN

GOLD MINING SHARES STRONG AND ACTIVE

Wall Street Steady On Encouraging Trade News

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 5.

On the Stock Exchange, the early closing of the New 3 per cent Funding Loan had no effect on giltedged securities which however weakened slightly later. Both South African and West African gold minings were strong and active. Interest was sustained even after official hours, the feature being buying for the new account, which opens on Monday. Other sections were comparatively quiet.

Commodities were generally dull, except Tin, which advanced owing to more favourable reports of meeting International Tin Committee.

A steady undertone prevailed in Wall Street owing to encouraging trade news.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 5.
3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities were easier chiefly on profit-taking. Industrials were generally quiet but steady. Gold minings were firm and active. Other sections were very quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 1/8) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/8) £103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11) dol 11 1/2
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6 5/8) dol 6 7/8
Musical Industries (25-7 1/2) 25-3
Princhin John (37-0) 37-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-9) 93-9
Swedish Match (9-3) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-10 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Ford Motors (28-0) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-0
P and O S N Co., Defd (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Distillers (89-6) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (14-0) 14-0
British Celonese (14-3) 14-1 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtanks Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 26 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (222-6) 227-6
Gedul (147-6) 148-9
Moddar New (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Sub Nigel (215-0) 220-0
Spring Mines (118-9) 120-7 1/2
Union Corporation (122-6) 122-6

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COS.

Gross Earnings For Fiscal Year Ended 31-3-34

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies, report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for March 1934, and for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For Mar. 1933 Rs.	For Mar. 1934. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,74,720	3,51,684
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,94,738	4,85,128
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,06,899	5,15,982
	For year upto Mar. 31, 1933 Rs.	For current year upto March 31, 1934. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	41,19,924	35,15,240
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	47,05,938	41,97,481
Tata Power Co. Ltd.,	44,03,523	44,55,690

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 5.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 3/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/2) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 3/4 premium) 1 1/2 premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTHALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/63 (£111 1/8) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 28-9
Dorun Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-9) 20-0
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-3) 46-0
Rand Mines (130-0) 131-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (48-9) 49-4 1/2
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (10-3) 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 1/4) £21 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 5.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 39 1/8) dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/4) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 53) dol 52 1/2
United States Steel preference (dol 90 1/2) unquoted.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£59 1/2) £58 1/2
L M S Ord (£28 1/8) £27 3/8
L N E R Refd. (£10 3/8) £10 1/8
Southern Defds. (£29 3/4) £28 7/8
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127 3/4
London Board 'C' Stock (£78 3/4) £78 1/4

DOLLAR BEGINS TO WEAKEN

No Bullish Argument On Facts & Figures In Cotton

Bombay, April 5

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report:—

We have had holiday markets since we wrote our report on 29th, but in spite of this New York prices have shown an advance of nearly 30 points.

We are still as much in the dark as we were about the all important question of acreage reduction, but it now seems reasonably certain that the Bankhead bill will contain a 75 per cent tax on excess cotton ginned in place of the 50 per cent previously suggested. It is going to be no easy task for Government to restrict ginnings and in order to make the scheme a success it will require not only the closest supervision, but also protection in the form of the proposed tax to deter and discourage gin owners from exceeding the Government figure.

The dollar which has been keeping very steady for some considerable time has now started to weaken again in terms of sterling, and the largest quotation for the New York/London cross rate is 5.16 7/8 against 5.12 of a week ago.

NOTHING BULLISH

We cannot at the moment put forward a very strong bullish argument on facts and figures, but we think the hope that "something will turn up" will be strong enough to put prices up to a higher level. This hope of higher prices may be justified, as we pointed out last week, if nature takes a hand, and conditions for the growing crop are not so ideal as those to which we have become accustomed in recent years.

The tone of the local market has been steady and the parity between this market and Liverpool has narrowed during the week. There have been no tenders against the Broach April-May contract so far, which is not surprising as the spot rate for F G Broach is about Rs. 6/7 above the price of the contract.

The premium for July/August Broach is now the smallest we have seen this season, and is not efficient to pay for the carrying of cotton, so we advise those of our clients, who are long of April-May, to transfer their purchases to July-August at the present difference.

RECOMMEND PURCHASES

In summing up the position we feel fairly confident in recommending purchases at this low level of prices as the possibilities on the bull side overweigh those the bear, but until something more definite is heard from America we should be content with moderate profits

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 4

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	19
Amer Forn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	22
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	45
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	52
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	120
Western Union Telg	57
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	36 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	128
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	18
Amr Tobacco B	70
Dupont	98
Bethelehem Steel	42
United States Steel	52 1/2
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	42
Int Nickel of Canada	27 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	39
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Mid Con Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	31
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	29
Celanese Corporation of Am	38
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	34
St. Oil of N. J.	46

Market quiet at the close. Cerro de Pasco declared dividend of dol. 1/2. Ex dividend May 3rd.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 23rd March, 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,6,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,92,35,000
Other Deposits	74,23,31,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20, of of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,16,76,000
Total Rs.	94,17,42,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Government Securities	50,75,76,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	15,44,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	6,00,90,000
Loans	2,53,85,000
Cash Credits	16,58,97,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,60,56,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,94,000
Dead Stock	2,54,49,000
Sundries	36,70,000
Balances with other Banks	26,38,000
	82,11,09,000
Cash	12,06,33,000
Total Rs.	94,17,42,090

The above balance sheet includes—

	£
Deposits in London	1,037,600
Advances and Investments in London	1,678,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	201,300
Percentage	14.47
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIE

Public Deposits Rs. 1,13,98,000 Increase
Other Deposits Rs. 36,85,000 Increase.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 68,35,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 6,01,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits Rs 10,23,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 19,91,000 Increase.
Cash Rs. 1,65,28,000 Increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 1,00,00,000 Decrease.
Percentage 14.47.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE

BOMBAY, April 5.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1|2 per cent.—A.P.

JAPANESE GOODS IN INDIAN MARKETS

Imports Show Great Increase

BOMBAY, April 4
(By Mail)

The fact that there was a rise in Japanese imports which coincided with the drop in import duties, is evident from a study of of the figures of imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into Bombay during January 1934.

The figures which have been compiled by the Bombay Millowners Association show that, as compared with December figures, Japan's export of piecegoods to India went up by 72 per cent. export to Bombay port alone showing an increase by 77 per cent. In case of yarns the Japanese export to India doubled in January. Importations of cotton piecegoods to Bombay alone during the month rose by nearly ten million yards to 26 million yards, the increase in taking being distributed over all classes of goods. Of this quantity the United Kingdom supplied 11.2 million yards as against 8.5 million yards in December, and Japan 11.7 million yards as against 6.7 million yards in the previous month.

FIGURES FOR ALL INDIA.

The figures for all India show that total imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into India during January showed a substantial improvement as compared with imports for the previous month. Imports of cotton yarn of all description total led 2.6 million pounds as compared with 1.7 million pounds in December. As regards cotton piecegoods the figures of imports show a rise from 44 million yards in December to 62 million yards during the month of January. The United Kingdoom and Japan both increased their sendings, the former by seven millions yards and the latter by about nine million yards.

The takings of cotton piecegoods by Bengal, Bombay and Burma shewed a substantial improvement as will be seen from the following figures.

	January	December
Bombay	25 9	16.6 Million yards
Bengal	12.7	8.3 million yards
Burma	7.7	3.8 million yards

Figures for Sind and Madras at 9.8 and 5.9 million yards respectively were about the same as in the previous month.

Imports artificial silk piecegoods also showed slight increase the quantity imported amounting to 4 million yards as against 3.7 million yards in December.—A. P.

HINDI AS COURT LANGUAGE

Delhi Muslims' Strong Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Muslims of Delhi of all classes, castes, creeds, was held on the 31st inst. in the Juma Masjid, prominent citizens, poets and writers, Ulema and Mashaikhs and almost all the Muslim M. L. A.'s including Chaudhri Abdul Matin, Shah Masud Ahmad, Haji Wajihuddin and Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, etc. gathered to express their enthusiasm and annoyance against those resolutions of the Hindi Conference, held recently in Delhi, in which they requested the Government to accept Hindi as Court Language.

Molvi Sir Md. Yaqoob took the chair. In a brief speech he pointed out how essential it was for the Musalmans of India to protect the Urdu language.

The following resolutions were passed.—

(1) "This meeting of the Muslim Ulema, Mashaikhs, M. L. A.'s, writers, editors, press-proprietors, citizens of Delhi, and Musalmans of all castes and creeds and classes and shades and opinions, is alarmed and expresses deep sorrow on the result of the deliberations of the Hindi Conference, held recently in Delhi against Urdu language, and thinks it a duty to point out that the Hindi Conference was not a truly represented body of Indians, inasmuch as except a few Hindus no persons of other communities participated in its deliberations."

(2) "This meeting of the Musalmans of Delhi strongly protests against that resolution of the Hindi Conference in which they requested that Hindi should be accepted as Court language. They must know that Urdu is the only language used by every citizen of Delhi."

(3) "This meeting of the Muslim of Delhi decides that a conference of the votaries of Urdu be called before 20 April 1934 and it should draw up up a plan not only to protect but also to further the interests of Urdu under a regular and responsible organisation."

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Bull Support

MARKET DISPLAYS GOOD UNDERTONE

As anticipated the local Share Bazar displayed good undertone with renewed bull support. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices assumed hardening tendency. Government securities were quiet but steady with a good enquiry at the decline.

Tata Steel Second Preference shares improved further today and reached a new high level at Rs. 125. Steel Ordinary shares were also active and improved to Rs. 57|2 while Defds. came in business at Rs. 207. Among mills Centuries were placed at Rs. 227|8 and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 751-4 unchanged as compared with yesterday's closing. Central India mill shares were Rs. 2-8 down at Rs. 247-8.

Indian Cement shares which weakekned to Rs. 373|12 yesterday rallied on renewed support to Rs. 380. Andhra Valley shares improved Rs. 5 to Rs. 1402|8 while Powers were firm at Rs. 1013|12.

The undertone of the market was firm although a section believes that Government securities are not far from the top or the time being. On the whole the main trend of prices is upward and Bombay Burma shares rose to Rs. 452|8.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, April 5.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	275
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	752/8
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	227/8
100 Central India	249/6
100 Colaba	74 6
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	0 12
100 Finlay	75 0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	128 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Indore	118/12
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	129/6
250 Laxmi	715
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	525
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	123/12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	75-10
100 Swadeshi	178/12
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	5/12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	750
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	88 8
25-50 Central	24/2
500 Imperial	1282 8
125 500 Imp. Contry.	321/4
50-1000 India	105 4
5 Union	4 9
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28/10
70 Gwalior	N93 0
250 Indian	389
40 Katni Def.	1,222 8
10 Katni Ord.	320/10
75 Obha	165/10
10 Punjab	17 14
100 Shahbad	323/12
70 United	84 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10/5
15-75 New India	29 8
200 Oriental	3810 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Oil	140 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1402/8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142/13
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	144/1
1000 Tata Power	1014/6
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prentej	792 8
100 C. Province	80/8
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	60
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	730 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 0
30 Tata Steel Def..	207/8
75 Tata Steel Ord	57/6
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	196/4
50 Belapur Sugar	191/4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 5

Bombay Dyeing 751 50 752
Century 222 23/2 227
Central India 247 46 249/6
Colaba 74
Kohinoor 128 30 129
New Great 122 123
Simplex 76 75/10
Swadeshi 178
Bundi 28/8 12 28/10
I Cement 385 380
T Steel Defd 208 5 7 6 207
T Steel Ord 56/12 10 57/6
B Steam 275 277
B Burma 436 42 38 453
Tata Hydro 143 144/1
Andhra 1392 1401 1398 1402
Tram Ord 142 142/13
Tata Power 995 93 1002 1014

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 4

Broach A/May opening 197 1/2: highest 197 3/4; lowest 197 1/4; close 197 1/2
Broach J/Aug opening 201; highest 201; lowest 200 1/2; close 200 1/2
Oomra May opening 170 1/2; highest 170 1/2 lowest 169 3/4; close 169 3/4
Oomra July opening 171; highest 172; lowest 171 1/4; close 171 1/4
Bengal May opening 132 1/2; highest 132 1/2; lowest 131 1/4; close 131 1/4
Bengal July opening 135 1/4; highest 135 1/4; lowest 134 1/4; close 134 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 112 at Cross Rate 5.16 3/8

Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/May 198/8 Liverpool May 6.12 Rs. 67 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 201/8 Liverpool July 6.09 Rs. 63 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/May 198/8 New York May 12.05 Rs. 60 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 3/8
Broach J/A 201/8 New York July 12.18 Rs. 60 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 4

May 51 1/2d.
July 53 1/2d.
October 55 5/8d.

100 Bombay Steam	277/8
125 Bombay Burma	453/12
50 Bombay Burma Contry	150/10
8sh. Br. B Petrol	2 9
50 Bombay Telephone	88
100 Ind. Bleaching	126/4
100 Indian Radio Def.	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9/5
30 Tata Construction	64 8
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226 4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	472 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	122/12
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	124/12
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, April 2.

	Season to date	This Week	Season 1932-33	CORRESPONDING Week 1933
				Bales.
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	10,624	137	11,349	119
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,263	109	3,935	89
Exports from U S Ports	6,137	94	6,154	78
Of which to Japan	1,458	38	1,313	20
Of which to China	226	5	237	2
Of which to Great Britain	1,063	2	1,065	9
Of which to Germany	1,208	32	1,352	25
Stock at New York	—	84	—	199
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,148	—	4,401
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,645	—	1,874
World's Visible Supply	—	9,644	—	10,672
Of which American Cotton	—	7,302	—	8,860
Forwarded to world's mill, (excluding linters)	9,875	232	9,293	196
Receipts at U. S Ports	6,797	77	7,543	77

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, April 5.

The New York cotton futures market was declined during he early part of the day on Wednesday on foreign selling but later rallied on favourable conditions in dry goods markets and covering by shorts.

The market opened at a decline of one point with May 11.98 There was some selling orders from outside operators which resulted in a further loss of 3 points during the first half hour and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 11.95. At this level there was some short covering influenced improved sales of cloth. There was utter absence of any selling and prices advanced 13 points from the lowest level and May delivery reached the highest level 12.08 during the last hour. There was some scattered selling towards the close which resulted in a small relapse from the highest level. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 12.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans citton futures market was steady with a moderate enquiry and prices closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 12.29c.

Things are rapidly changing and Washingtin administration is considering various measures to raise commodity prices and improve the internal econic condition of masses. The Dies Silver Bill is still pending and professional operators are feeling shy in taking any bold stand in speculative enterprise. Under the circumstances it is difficult to express any opinion as there is a talk of inflation in America. Thus it is risky to remain short in American markets and although prices may sag further in the feature, chances are in favour of steady rise in cotton prices in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.08 plus 09 (2-17 p.m.)
Lowest 11.95—04 (10-35 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.09 plus 01 (3-45 p.m.)
Lowest 6.05—06 (12-10 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:

"Owing impossibility guessing eventual outcome dies silver bill consider dangerous be short America against purchases other markets."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Enterprise still paralised by Washington legislative uncertainty.

New York: Market strengthened on better demand goods.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May 1934	12.05+06
July 1934	12.18+07
October 1934	12.32+06
December 1934	12.41+06
January 1935	12.47+05
March 1935	12.58+06
Middling Spot	12.25+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May 1934	12.07+10
July 1934	12.15+08
October 1934	12.21+07
Middling Spot	12.27+09
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	—
July 1934	—
October 1934	12.20
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.99
July 1934	12.10
October 1934	12.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 4.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	27,000

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.54
Fine (Good Staple)	4.69
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.84
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.72
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.87
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.38
Fine	3.48
Superfine	3.58
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 4

SAKELS—	
May	15.87—14
July	16.01—14
November	15.77—13
January	15.77—13
ASHMOUNI	
April	11.88—06
October	12.04+09
December	12.10—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 5.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Wednesday with May 6.08. There was scattered selling on the rise in sterling, and on poor Alexandria advices. In the afternoon straddle operations featured with some buying of new crop deliveries. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points May delivery highest 6.09 and lowest 6.05 at noon. The market closed quiet at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.36d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at unchanged prices. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.86, October 4.82 and November 4.84.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet on lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures declined 4 to 2 points and spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 8.70. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a loss of one point with spot cotton 3 points down at 6.86d. per lb.

BETTER TRADE REPORTS.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The market continues quiet but steady. Speculative activity is dormant pending developments in connection with the Bankhead Bill which in its amended form now has to go before the House of Representatives.

Trade is supporting the market on more encouraging reports in the textile industry. Planting will now soon be in full swing and weather will shortly become an important factor and should be closely watched as heavy rains during the planting period would to a great extent neutralise the large quantities of fertilisers, etc.

Pending fresh developments from Washington the market looks like being a trading affair but we feel purchases made in easy markets are advisable for a quick turn.

UNSETTLING FACTORS.

A Liverpool firm writes.—"The textile trade reports from America are not quite so favourable, the proposed amendment to the N. R. A codes, which advocates higher wages and reduced working hours, having proved an unsettling factor. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates the U. S. A. consumption of all cotton during February at 470,000 bales, which compares with 508,000 for the previous month and 442,000 for February 1933. The situation here continues quiet, with cloth and yarn demand rather disappointing."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		6.09+01
May 1934	6.08	6.09+01
June 1934		6.07+01
July 1934	6.05	6.06+01
August 1934		6.05+01
September 1934		6.05+01
October 1934		6.04+01
November 1934		6.04+01
December 1934		6.04+01
January 1935		6.04+01
February 1935		6.05+01
March 1935		6.06+01
April 1935		6.06+01
Middling Spot		6.36—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.51
July 1934	8.51
October 1934	8.32
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.29
Jauuary 1935	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.70

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	50-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	81
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March 1934 was: Pig Iron 78,100 tons, Steel Ingots 62,700 tons, Finished Steel 49,800 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 5

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 201/12 for Broach J-A delivery. There was only scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was utter absence of any buying and prices were a shade easy.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 5 points and later on was reported 3 points up. The local market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach A-M	198 8 0
F G M G Broach J-A	201 8 0
Fine M G Oomra May	170 4 0
Fine M G Oomra July	171 8 0
F G M G Bengal May	131 4 0
F G M G Bengal July	134 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal					
U.P. ...	143	139	136	131	
Punjab ...	143	139	136	131	
Rajputana ...	143	139	136	131	
Oomra No. 3	178	175	173	170	...
C.P. No. 1	191	188	186	183	...
C.P. No. 2	184	181	179	176	...
Broach No. 2 ...		209	207	205	203
Punjab-Ame. ...	215	213	211	209	
Surat ...	271	269	267	...	
Rajpipla ...	271	269	267	...	
Navsari ...	273	271	269	...	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 5.

97 Jubble Mill Morbi 186 1/4
200 Narshi Nagshi Nimbhora 154
98 G G Kesha Kataria Road 9 on
50 G G Kesha Lasur 165 1/2
125 G G Kesha Lasur 165 1/2
112 Oshman Suleman Nimbora 15 off
100 Oshman Nagpur 19 on
26 H. Bharmal Porbandar 153
100 Brsul and Co., Warora 12 on
88 Khimji Punja Munabadar 28 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Jind 126
101 Ital India Kishangarh 45 off
88 Khemji Punja Munabada. 28 off
332 K Devchand Bhelwara 148/15

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 5.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	142/45	...
Bengal Fine	140/42	...
Bengal F.G.	136/38	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135/41	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	136/38	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175/80	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	175/80	...
Pundhurna Fine	177/80	...
Yeotmal Fine	176/78	...
Arvi Fine	175/77	...
Ellichpur Fine	176/78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	170/72	...
Khamgaon Fine	170/72	...
Mulkapur Fine	159/60	...
Khandesh Fine	160/68	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	164/66	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	174/80	...
Broach Fine	210/15	...
Punjab/American	214	...
Punjab/American mix	206	...
Cambodia	...	253
Miraj/Sangli	...	168/72
Compta Good	...	178
Jinja	330	...
Busoga	335	...
Kampala	338	...
Manza	316	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	...	216,858
Central India	179	159,213
Barsi and Nagar	401	146,606
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46	37,998
Berar	1,319	304,911
Central Provinces	30	76,514
Total Oomras	2,035	942,100
Dholera	612	31,026
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,678
Rajputana	396	32,817
Sind-Punjab	396	134,403
Broach	4,051	194,170
Coompta & Dharwar	120	11,171
Westerns-Northerns	209	5,041
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	216	6,612
Persian	...	1,351
American	...	23,316
Egyptian & African	744	78,442
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	8,779	1,468,691

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29th March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,053	263,706
Japan & China	16,058	371,542
Coast Ports	...	9,917
Up-country by Rail	...	72,552
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	41,429
Total	18,091	759,146

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 4

July 1.56
September 1.61 plus 01
December 1.66
January 1.67

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 4

May 0.86 3/4
July 0.86 5/8
September 0.89 1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 5

Java Ready	14 4 0
March shipment	4 3 6
A-M shipment	4 3 6
J-S shipment	4 5 3
African ready	14 4 0
Britania Ready	16 10 0
British Refined	14 10 0
Birla Mills	14 4 0
Kesar Sugar	14 7 6
Saraiya Sugar	14 5 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 5

Linseed May	6 3 3
Linseed September	6 7 3
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat September	3 14 10½

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 5

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/8
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

BOMBAY, April 5

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May/June
Banks selling T T 1/6 July-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-July
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 260 1/4
Banks selling T T 258 1/4
Banks buying T T 256 3/4
PARIS
Banks selling D D 587
Banks buying D D 597
AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 57
JAVA
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/4
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 97
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.16 4th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 5th instant
London/Paris 78.43 4th instant
London/Belgium 22.12 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.98 4th instant
London/Italy 60.06 4th instant
London/Berlin 13.01 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 4th instant
London/New York 5.17 1/4 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.64 1/2 4th instant
Java/London closed.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—
Firm
Gold £6-15-2 3rd instant £6-14-3 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3rd instant 19 7/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 3rd instant 19 15/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 46 1/4 3rd instant 46 3/8 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 3rd instant 1 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 3rd instant 1 1/8 per cent 4th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 2 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easier

SEEDS.

London, April 4.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £8-18-9.

LINSEED.

London, April 4.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton April/May sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, April/May sellers £10-18-9.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 4.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/4-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/-

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb., 5-3/32 sellers,

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 4.

Silver.—Market closed steady
Spot 19-7/8
Forward 19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-14/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.00
Amsterdam	7.64-1/2
Brussels	22.09
Madrid	36.81
Milan	60.00
Berne	15.98
Paris	78.28
Prague	124.37
T. T. London on New York	
Closing Cross rate ..	5.16-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/-

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/-

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 22/-

LONDON METALS.

London, April 4

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	15-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	235-1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 5.

3 1/2 p. c. G P N Sett	89 9 0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	89 9
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	103 0 0
5 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	103 0 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	115 0 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115 1 0
TAX FREES	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102 14 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109 4 0
6 1/2p.c. 1935 B D L	105 2 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 13 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	103 1 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 10 3
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108 8 3
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 6 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 15 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	102 13 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108 0 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	105 1 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 p.c. B P I 1974	97 6 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	96 8 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	117 8 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118 14 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118 14 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	106 0 0

Note—3 1/2 per cent paper opeard today at Rs. 89/5 and declined to Rs. 89/1/6 At this level there was renewed buying and prices rose to Rs. 89/9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 5

The local bullion market was steady with a moderate enquiry. Bullish American advices were responsible for improvement in Silver prices. Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day at 1-4 1/8 and closed very steady at 1-4 1/4. Prices of silver opened firm at Rs. 61/3 and later on declined on long liquidation. Gold market was fairly steady with a limited business:

Ready Gold	33 5 3
May settlement	33 5 9
Tejimandi	0 8 0
Ready Silver	55 4 0
April settlement	61 2 0
May settlement	61 4 0
Tejimandi	0 15 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 4

Spot Silver 45 7/8—1/4c
May delivery 46.40 plus 05c
July delivery 46.78 plus 13c
Tone: Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 5.

	Bales.
Central India	179
Barsi-Nugger	461
Hyderabad-Gaorani	46
Berar	1,319
Central Provinces	30
Dhollera	612
Rajputana	396
Sind-Punjab	396
Broach	4,051
Compta-Dharwar	120
Western-Northerns	209
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	216
Egyptians	355
East Africans	389
Total Cotton	8,779
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,132
Linseed	16,587
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	64
Gingellyseed	1,476
Poppyseed	37
Groundnuts	13,131
Castorseed	8,639
Rice	51,301
Myrabollams	3,777
Cottonseed	3,520
Gram	933
Joowar	3,645
Bajree	1,002
	Tons.
Coal	2,204

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 5.

	1933-34	1932-33
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 4-4-34	6814000	7567000
Receipts Yesterday 4-4-34	6000	8000
Exports to date 4-4-34	6179000	6214000
Stock at Ports 2-4-34	3148000	4401000
Stock Interior Towns 2-4-34	1645000	1674000
Stock Liverpool 2-4-34	1041000	859000
Visible Supply 2-4-34	7302000	8860000
Quantity in Sight 2-4-34	10624000	11349000
Quantity out of Sight 2-4-34	9875000	9293000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 5

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/6; Highest Rs. 24/10/6; Lowest Rs. 24/4/6; Closing Rs. 24/7

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/5; Highest Rs. 25/8; Closing Rs. 25/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 20/8; Lowest Rs. 20/7; Closing Rs. 20/9

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 21/9; Highest Rs. 21/11; Closing Rs. 21/7

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 4

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Latest prices:—
Wiluna Gold Corporation ord £2-16-6
London Tin Corporation Ltd 0-14-3
Turner and Newall 2-11-0
Associated Electric Industries 0-17-0
Attock Oil 0-12-
Associated Portland Cement 1-12 9
Electric Supply Corporation 3-16-3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold 0-17-7½
Beira Railways 0-11-6
County of London Elec. Supply ord. 2-19-9
Marconi International Marine 1-11-9
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co 2-17-9
General Electric Ord 2-2-0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 4-0-7 1/3
L and N E Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref 41-10-0
International Rlys of C America dol 4.00
Malayalam Plantations 1-7-9
British Burma Petroleum 0-3-6
Sondan Plantations 1-12-9
British S Africa (Chartered) 1-2-6
Pahang Consolidated Ord 0-7-9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord 0-2-9
Market steady.

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1934

"Jinnah Has No Cards To Play"

A Hindu View Of Two Days' Unity Parleys

(From Our Correspondent).

One of the prominent Hindu leaders, who participated in the two-day talks in which Mr. Jinnah was the central figure, summed up his views as follows:—

"I think Mr. Jinnah's main point was to show that he had been set up as the dictator of the Muslims and has replaced the Aga Khan. Further that Mr. Jinnah wished the Government of India to communicate this fact to London so that on his return to London Mr. Jinnah may not be ignored as he had been in the past. Otherwise I see no meaning in Mr. Jinnah trying to start negotiations, when he had no card to play.

JINNAH'S POSITION

Mr. Jinnah's position was that the Communal Award could not be discussed. We accepted that and said: "Alright, whatever our view may be about the Communal Award, let us not discuss it. You want to oppose the White Paper? Organize your opposition and we are with you. We will not be a party, once again, to the position that we should lead the opposition and the British should pay again some price to the Muslims and we be left in the lurch.

IF HE IS SINCERE

If it is a genuine movement of opposition to the White Paper, let Mr. Jinnah take the lead and pass the resolution from Muslim platforms. As for the Communal matters, Pandit Malaviyaji had failed after two months of hard work to find a solution. Could a solution be found in one day's talk, unless it was that the Hindus and Sikhs were to accept the Communal Award without question? Really, therefore, Mr. Jinnah's move for unity talk was not serious and could not make any appeal to us. We certainly welcome any opposition that he may genuinely organise against the White Paper.

STAND UNITED

Jinnah's Parting Message To Mussalmans

NEW DELHI, April 5.

"I appeal to Mussalmans all over India to stand united and I see a very bright future in front of us," was the parting message given by Mr. Jinnah who left Delhi by the Frontier Mail.

At the railway station he had long conversation wih Sir Muhammad Yakub, it is understood, in connection with the future policy of the Muslim League and also as regards talks he had had with Pandit Malaviya.

He was seen off at the station by Messrs. Asaf Ali, Abdu Matin Choudhury, Shah Maswood Ahmed and others.—A. P.

NEW AFGHAN MINISTER FOR ROME

H. E. Sardar Mahomed Kasim Khan, new Afghan Minister for Rome arrived in Bombay from Kabul on Thursday.

Muslims Are More United Than Ever

Sir Mahommad Yakub Throws Light On Jinnah-Malaviya Talks

NEW DELHI, April 5.

That Mr. Jinnah did not take the initiative in Jinnah-Malaviya talks and that the Muslims today were more united than ever before is emphasised by Sir Mohammad Yakub in a statement to the Associated Press of India.

Sir Mohammad says: "There appears to be some misunderstanding about the negotiations between Messrs. Jinnah and Malabiya. I am in a position to say that Mr. Jinnah on his part never approached the esteemed Panditji with a view to opening negotiations, on the other hand it was Panditji who had wired to Mr. Jinnah asking him when he was arriving at Delhi and expressing his desire to have a talk with him on Mr. Jinnah's arrival in Delhi. The desire was repeated and Mr. Jinnah and Panditji met each other.

However, it was Panditji who opened the negotiations upon which Mr. Jinnah pointed to the resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League on the second April and made it quite clear to Panditji that the acceptance of the resolution by Hindus was a condition precedent to coming to any settlement between the two communities. Mr. Jinnah made it clear in his speech that he would abide by the decision of the majority of Mussalmans.

There seems to be no difference on principle between the League and the Muslim conference. Their relations are as cordial as ever and this was borne out by the presence of Nawab of Chattari at the meeting of the Council of the Muslim League. Subsequently the two Presidents had a long talk with each other and perfect harmony prevailed. I make bold to say that to-day Mussalmans stand more united than ever before."—A.P.

DR. ANSARI AND MAHATMA'S HEALTH

PATNA, April 5.

The following is the report of Dr. M. A. Ansari, on Gandhiji's health:—

"I have examined Mahatmaji to-day and found his weight to be 105lbs. His pulse is 68 and blood-pressure 162 by 164.

His heart is exactly at the same condition as at the last medical examination. But the rub on left side of the chest has disappeared.

"I advise at least 4 hours' rest daily between tour programmes and diet and drinks calculated to aid alimentary, respiratory, urinary and intigumentary elimination."—United Press.

HUNDREDS RENDERED HOMELESS

Big Cooly Colony Destroyed By Fire Near Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 5.

A large number of huts were reduced to ashes and hundreds of coolies were rendered homeless as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out in a congested cooly colony near Safdarjang. The New Delhi Fire Brigade immediately rushed to the scene and after fighting the flames for 2-1/2 hours brought the fire under control. Loss is estimated at several thousands and it is reported that several coolies who had hoarded large sums representing their whole life's savings have been reduced to poverty.

The cause of the fire is not known but it is said that a cooly was cooking his food in his hut when suddenly the straw hut caught fire which spread in no time.—A. P.

LUCKNOW EDITOR CONVICTED

LUCKNOW, April 5.

Mr. Parker, editor, printer and managing proprietor of "La Critic" a Lucknow weekly was convicted under Section 500 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default 3 months' simple imprisonment, by Syed Mohammed Zakir, First Class Magistrate in connection with 2 articles which were published in his paper under the captions of "Thank you Mr. Barlow" and "We strike terror."—United Press

MENINGITIS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, April 4

According to 'Sansar Samachar,' a local vernacular daily, 2 cases of Meningitis in Karachi and three in Larkana are reported. The Health Onicers have issued instructions to take all measures to prevent its spread.—United Press.

TAKE TO EDUCATION

Rajkumar's Advice To Rajputs

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The 36th session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha was held at Ambaliara. It was for the first time that the Mahasabha was held in Gujrat, and the Princes and people of that province and other parts of India joined in large numbers.

General regret was evinced at the unavoidable absence of Rajadhiraj Shahpura, the President-elect, Rajkumar Saheb Sawai Deshpalsinghji Dev of Ajaigarh was requested to preside over the delebrations.

The Rajkumar Saheb was taken in a procession.

The Political Agent, Sabar Kantha-Agency, Major G. B. Williams came down from Sardra to witness the proceedings of Mahasabha.

Rajkumar Saheb delivering the presidential address expressed the feelings of goodwill and loyalty of the Sabha and himself towards the person of His Majesty.

Continuing he dwelt at length upon the need of some social reforms, which had become necessary. He exhorted his brother Rajputs not to take refuge in a welter of illiteracy, but to dwell in the land of education, which alone, he said, would lead them to light and learning. He appealed to his brothers to make use of the opportunity afforded by His Majesty's Government of opening the Royal Indian Military Academy by utilizing it to the best of their ability. Lastly he urged the Rajputs to sink their differences and strive hard to restore the Rajput race to its former glory.

MADRAS, April 5.

It is learnt that the Madras Government have decided to amalgamate the posts of Chief Inspector of Factories and the Labour Commissioner. Mr. J. F. Hall I.C.S. takes the charge of appointment shortly.—United Press.

BURMA AND "W. P."

Dr. Ba Maw Declines To Submit Memorandum

RANGOON, April 5.

Doctor Ba Maw explaining his inability to submit a memorandum addressed a letter on March 24, 1934 to the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee stating that in the opinion of his party and its organisations it would serve no useful purpose to submit a memorandum as it would imply acceptance of fundamental principles which formed the basis of the White Paper proposals.

The letter also stresses that their conception of a workable constitution for Burma is fundamentally different from that embodied in the White Paper proposals which have served as the basis of the committees deliberations.—A.P.

MR. GIRI RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP

MADRAS, April 5.

Mr. V. V. Giri who resigned the presidentship of M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union in a press statement says:

"My resignation had nothing to do with Insurance scheme but was due to policy of the Executives."

He assures the Union his co-operation as Secretary of A.I.R.M. Federation.—United Press.

Allahabad. — Besides Major Ram Pershad Dube, it is stated that Mr. P N Sapru, son of the Rt Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, is also seeking election to the Council of State, in place of the Late Raja Motichand.—A.P.

TWO KILLED IN FREE FIGHT

PATNA, April 5.

Two persons are reported to have been killed at Panjpur, in the Dinapore District, as the result of a free fight between two families over some dispute over land.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE CENTENARY

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Calcutta Medical College will celebrate its centenary shortly

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government have tentatively decided to signalise this unique occasion by building a separate Emergency Ward as adjunct to the General Ward of the Medical College Hospital.—United Press.

GOVT. PENSIONER'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED

COMILLA, April 5.

Miss Moyna Alias Usha Mukherjee, daughter of Guru Prasanna Mukherjee (Government Pensioner), was arrested this morning under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendmer Act.

Miss Mukherjee appeared for the last matriculation examination. Her brother Amulya and Bireswar are detenus. Miss Parul Mukherjee, sister of Miss Usha, who is also wanted by the police, is reported to be absconding.

It is understood that a reward of Rs. 100 has been declared for information leading to her arrest—United Press.

HUNT FOR WANTED MAN

Benares Police Raid Numerous Houses In City

BENARES, April 5.

This morning, the C.I.D. along with the local police were very busy in raiding several houses throughout the city.

The exact number of searches is not yet ascertained but it is understood nearly 20 places were searched. No arrest is as yet now reported. The Second Hostel of the Benares Hindu University and King Edward Hostel, Kamacha, were also raided.

It seems that the police wanted Kashi Nath Bhattacharya, a student of the Teachers' Training College who left yesterday after his B. T. examination was over. His local residence also was searched. Nothing incriminating was, however, found.

The residence of Professor Shyam Charan De, vice-principal of the University also was searched.

The police are still surrounding the hostel buildings and the compounds. The house of Bhikhu Sarankara, who was externed by the Bengal Government and was living at Benares was also searched this morning. Letters, books and photos were taken away by the police.

It is learnt that the raid was made under the orders of the Bengal Government.—United Press

POLICE OFFICER DIES IN HOSPITAL

MADRAS, April 5.

Sub-Inspector Mr. Bala Krishna Iyer who sustained injuries in a riot that occurred in a village near Tanjore died to-day in the hospital.—United Press.

Delhi Has Failed To End Stalemate

Mr. Mulraj Suggests Programme For Way Out

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas has made the following statement:

While not opposed to Council entry on principle, I consider the Delhi decisions to contest the next Assembly elections as untimely—injurious to public interest and deplorable. While on the one hand the decision to continue individual civil disobedience remains, though in name only on the Statute Book of Congress, the idea of Council entry by Congress which practically means sharing in the working of the present constitution, is sheer anachronism. Looking at the question from a practical point of view one could easily find that the Assembly—as at present constituted—containing as it does 40 official and nominated members, 9 Europeans—about 5 landholders—can never obtain a majority on important issues against this Government, unless there was a complete harmony and a workable pact between the Hindus and minorities

UNITY, FIRST JOB.

Unless and until the Communal question is solved, and solved to the satisfaction of all communities, we cannot even get the Assembly decisions in our favour on any important issue—apart from the question of powerlessness and incompetence of Assembly verdicts—as the same can at any time be reversed by the Government. Then what useful purpose can the Congress serve by following the Delhi decisions. I at least, cannot imagine. If we Congressmen are sincerely desirous of getting rid of the present unfortunate stalemate, then to my mind we should concentrate on the following programme:

THE WAY OUT.

1. Withdrawal of individual civil disobedience.

2. Cementing the communal differences by aiming at a suitable formula which would be arrived at not by big conferences but by requesting all Communities to appoint one representative each with very wide powers with a mandate not to part till an acceptable solution has been reached.

3. Starting a new country-wide campaign to get the rejection of the White Paper.

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE OF MASSES.

4. Creating a larger interest in the day to day economic problems of the masses. Towards that end taking immediate steps for:—

(a) Making a detailed economic survey of all villages, towns and cities of India by well-known nationist economists; finding out the actual burden both of indebtedness and taxation to agriculturists; ascertaining the total burden of taxation (land revenue, etc.) on agriculturists as compared with the amount spent for their benefit. This will show how much the agriculturists are paying for the administration of matters which they are not in the least concerned.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

(b) Taking immediate steps to organise industrial labour and the peasantry on the basis of their economic demands; to fight their unemployment, and give them a correct lead so as to enable them to resist undesirable influences, alike from the injustices of the Capitalists and the danger of doctrinaire Communists.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

(c) Protecting such Indian industries as are amenable to the national mandates, specially cottage industries and the development of such other industries in India, for which the country is naturally suitable. Also fostering the growth of Swadeshism and distribution of Indian made articles in an effective, planned and economical way.

(d) Agitation and propaganda for reduction in costs of civil as well as military administration (both provincial as well as central) with a view to reduction in taxation.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

(e) The consideration of currency and exchange problems through a nationalist expert committee and developing public opinion for such changes as may be considered necessary by them in the interests of India as a whole.

5. Working out of a planned country-wide collection of funds for the relief and reconstruction of suffering Bihar.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

I Implore Mahatmaji and all leaders, political and communal to concentrate their attention and energy to the solutions of these questions. To the Congress leaders I specially appeal to take up energetic work on the lines I have suggested above, instead of wasting their time and influence on the futile and controversial subject like the Council entry question.

MR. SIDHWA ON LEADERS' CONFERENCE

None To Shoulder Responsibility To Achieve Unity

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Mr. R. K. Sidwa, was represented Sindh in the last Leaders' Conference and who had gone to Lahore left to-day by the Frontier Mail. For Bombay to attend the All India Railways Conference. Interviewed he said:

The principal point in question at present was the question of attaining freedom for India. Unity was the main factor and, while sentiments for that were expressed at the leaders' Conference and other conferences, nobody seemed to be ready to shoulder the burden. The Swaraj Party would be formed with the consent of Gandhiji; but unless unity was attained the chance for any improvement in the White Paper is very remote".

When asked about his views regarding the formation of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Sidhwa was not desirous of expressing any opinion but it appears that the leaders were practically unanimous regarding the formation of the Swaraj Sarty. There was, however, difference of opinion on the point whether when elected, members should attend the day to day work in the Assembly or as to whether they should resign after being elected. This point will, however, be discussed and decided at the next conference.

MR. MUNSHI CONTRADICTS

Delhi Conference And Admission Of Press

BOMBAY, April 5.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who attended the leaders conference at Delhi contradicting the report that he fought at the conference for the admission of the press, says "I never urged the admission of the press to the conference and I never stated that I had urged for the admission of the press to any press representative."—A. P.

While in Delhi Messrs. K. M. Munshi, K. F. Nariman, Satya Murti and G. V. Subbarayan, Asaf Ali and Lala Deshbandhu visited the Gandhi Ashram, Delhi and show room on the Exhibition grounds. They were much pleased to see the beautifully designed show rooms and [illegible] spun hand woven cloth.

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